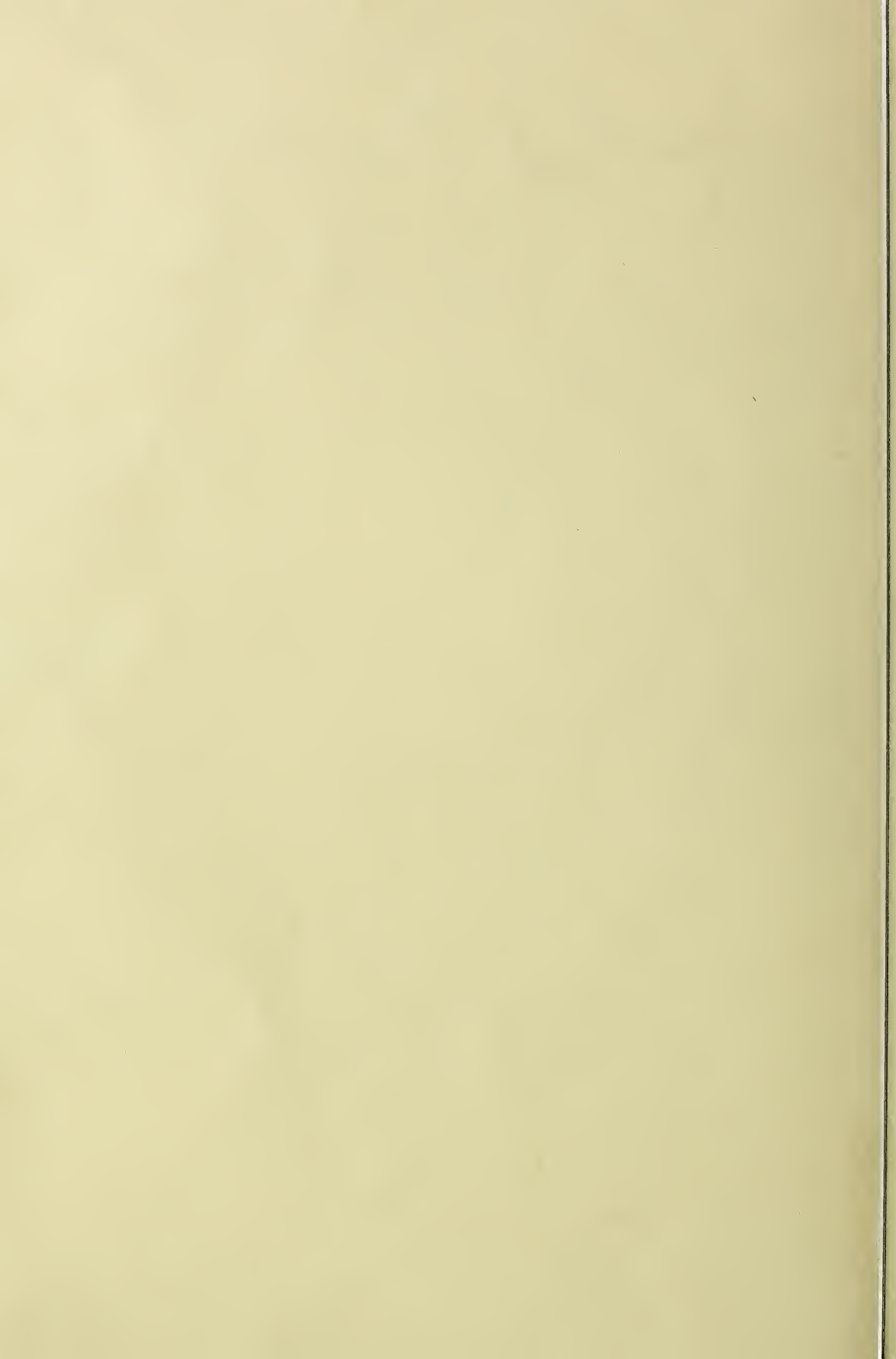


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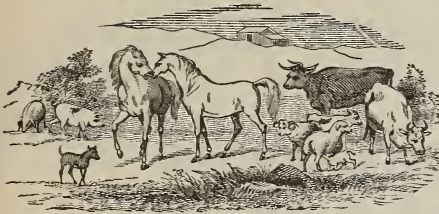
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YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT, IT IS INFALLIBLE.

Imitators can copy the style and size of bottle and package, but not the contents of the bottle. The formula belongs and can be used only by Gilbert Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, the sole proprietors and makers of Yager's Liniment; their name is blown in the glass of every bottle, and their signature on the side panel of every cartoon. Look for it, and don't be deceived.

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My wife was so crippled with Rheumatism that she could hardly walk; I had tried every remedy I could find without getting any relief for her and her affliction was a source of much worry as I did not know what to do. After trying everything else without affording any relief, I was persuaded to try Yager's Cream Chloroform Liniment of which I purchased a bottle from our merchant Mr. E. D. Cox. The first bottle acted like a charm and afforded immediate relief; after using about three bottles, she was entirely well and up doing her own work with perfect ease and comfort.

Not long since she had another attack in the shoulder and once more I used Yager's Liniment with the same result. We are now never without a bottle in the house and can certainly recommend it most highly to the public.

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, October 1895. No. 10.

THE LESSON OF NATURE.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

There's a wealth of lovely pictures in this blessed world of ours;
There's the rainbow in the heaven's, after Spring and Summer showers,
With its wondrous hues prismatic, with its perfect arching grace.
From the zenith of its beauty to its distant misty base.

There's the sunrise o'er the mountains in the shimmering August days:
There's the sunset in the valley in a veil of bluish haze:
There's the river flowing gently from the upland to the sea,
Now all golden in the sunlight, in shadow silvery.

There's the meadow full of clover, and the cattle grazing there—
All is silent, all is peaceful, all is free from every care.
There's the vista through the woodland, with its gorgeous Autumn hue;
There's the twinkling star a peeping through the deepening evening blue.

There's the vast unrestful ocean, 'neath a fair unclouded sky;
There's the dancing wave a winking as the ships go sailing by;
There's the garden with its flowers, with its roses all a-blow;
There's the very soul of purity, the first fresh fall of snow.

And they come and go forever in a never-ceasing train,
And we mortals gazing on them, know they're sure to come again.

'Tis the message of Jehovah, to His people—you and me—
"Take the promise that I give you of your Immortality!"

Harper's Bazar.

For The Maryland Farmer.

OCTOBER 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.

As the months glide by, and Summer gives place to Autumn, the glory of the country is enhanced by the change of coloring, and the autumn fruits bring their rich harvest to be stored for the coming winter. We have often thought how blessed it would be, if we could for a season gather into our home all that would be needed for the winter months, and for a time close our doors to all the excitements of the outer world, and live in the peaceful consciousness of labor well done and well rewarded. It would be blessed, indeed. Not that we would be misanthropic or would close out our neighbors and friends from the sweet amenities of our country life! Only that we might get away from the strife and noise which disturb ones quiet and worry one with uncanny thoughts of the cares and troubles of public life. But in this age of electricity, and all the rapid advancement which characterises electric times, such seclusion seems out of the question. We must continue to remember the work to be done; the great movements to be accomplished to purify the intercourse of the farmers with the world around them; the call of justice, which we fear is unheard in the councils of those who manipulate politics, and shape the laws growing out of the relations of farmers with those who live upon the productions of the farm. These things forbid the giving ourselves up to the sweet retirement of home.

And yet, much of the happiness which is implied in such a condition may be enjoyed, even while we interest ourselves in all the movements for better government laws, improved conditions of finance, better intercourse, more thorough knowledge, and opportunities for prosperity greatly enhanced. These things on our minds and giving due encouragement to all, we may yet have that sense of rest which is full of peace, and the right hand fellow of contentment.

Crimson Clover.

But notwithstanding the many temptations to fall reveries, and the pleasures of the rest after autumn gathered crops, there remains work still to be done, and one of the greatest works on every farm is care to have the land always growing in richness, and being made better for the crops to be grown in the future. Of course in this period of artificial fertilizers, the man with a fat pocket book can always supply the chemicals for a crop, and especially so if he is indifferent whether his crop shall pay him a profit, or merely astonish his neighbors. But the farmer who expects to live from his farm crops cannot afford to grow crops for appearance sake, and seldom has a fat pocket book to be emptied into his land for the fun of the thing. To such, crimson clover is the greatest of land feeders and land blessers, and while it may have been desirable to have sowed it the last of August, or during the month

of September, it is not too late to use it now. Twelve pounds to the acre will prove all that is needed even in October; and once used, few will be willing to spend \$15 or \$20 for other fertilizers when this small expense for crimson clover seed accomplishes the work far better, leaving the land on the high road to improvement. In this age the farmer does not count his labor as he counts his dollars; he has a fund of the former and but few of the latter, and he must use the former fund whenever it will save the latter. Remember the clover is growing here all winter, always covers the land with its beautiful green foliage, and in early spring astonishes us by the height and beauty of its growth. There is no more lovely sight on the farm than a field of crimson clover in full blossom; but when turned under it gives as great a blessing to the land, as it has given to the eye of him who appreciates all beautiful things. We cannot say enough in praise of the mission crimson clover has for the farmers of our country. As soon as its beneficent powers become known, we believe it will cut down the great expenses of crops, so that they may be grown with a profit, and the farmers will again realize the satisfaction of enjoying some of the luxuries of life, with which at present they are too often strangers.

Wheat and Grass.

Wheat may be put in during this month and the seed of grass for hay fields may be sowed with it. The early part of the month is best, and orchard grass and timothy do well for permanent hay crops.

Orchards.

In our experience the fall is the very best season for orchard planting, and

any of our readers will have observed that we do not hesitate to state that fact. We also believe that a fruit farm will give the best and easiest income to farmers in the long run, and we cannot fail to recommend the planting of orchards.

Currants and Gooseberries.

We think the month of October the very best month for making plantations of these small fruits, and we also think there is no crop grown in this country which has a better prospect before it than the currant. When we learn that about 2,000 bushes are on a single acre, and that when in full bearing from four to six quarts are taken from a single bush, that the markets are never properly supplied with them, and the prices always range well, how can we do otherwise than commend them to our readers. Even if the market should be glutted at any time, there are so many uses to which they could be put, that are even more profitable than to make sales in market, that there never would be danger of a failure to reap substantial profit. We have, however, resided in Baltimore or its immediate vicinity nearly thirty years, and never yet have we seen a glutted market for currants when brought in acceptable packages. Good quart boxes of handsome bunches always command a price that makes the receipts of an acre run into hundreds of dollars of profit.

Our Exhortation.

Men in the present day seldom do business for the pleasure of doing it. They all have an eye to the main chance; and it is folly to farm without an eye to profit. Farmers have unfortunately been educated during the past twenty years in a manner which has tended to keep

them from realizing that they must pursue such methods of fertilization and grow such crops as will bring in and enable them to hold the largest amount of money. The education has been to expend large amounts for the sake of getting large crops whether they paid anything for the farmer and his family or not. It is certainly a very unfortunate education; and one which is fast creating the impression that farming does not pay. The fact is, farming will always pay if the farmer keeps his eyes open when he buys and when he sells; if he steadfastly refuses to bury more money in his soil than he can get out of it; if he learns the lesson of manuring with green crops and his barnyard, and making cultivation do the rest, he will prosper. This is certainly the road to prosperity. In my young days, it used to be said land worth a hundred dollars an acre would not pay to work for ordinary crops, if the owner expected to get the interest, beyond the cost of labor. This fact is just as good to day as ever it was, and wheat and corn growers soon discover it when they are induced to spend \$20 or more an acre for manures, instead of having used common sense enough to produce them on their own premises in clover crops, in saving cattle droppings, and in composting liquid manures.

The Good Time Coming.

We know there are hosts who are getting their eyes open to these things, and when we look into the future we see the good time coming to the farmer, realizing that all is not gold that glitters, and that after all his true wealth is in his barnyard and his clover field, and in permanent crops grown with small labor and harvested without risk.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE RABBIT IN AUSTRALIA.

BY JOHN PLUMMER.

One of the first things that strikes the attention of the visitor to Australia is the absence of the rabbit at agricultural shows. The fancy breeds of rabbit have no existence in Australia; they were ruthlessly exterminated several years ago, and the rabbit hutch, so common in the United Kingdom, has become a lost domestic accessory at the Antipodes, a result of the heavy penalties to which individuals keeping live rodents on their premises are liable, for in Australia the rabbit, comparatively harmless in the mother country, has become one of the greatest plagues that ever devastated a country. It is most remarkable that many things which in England and elsewhere are regarded as innocuous, become veritable pests in the colonies. The sweetbriar, the fragrant adjunct of many a British cottage garden, has proved as great a nuisance as the thistle, and is mercilessly destroyed wherever it makes its appearance. If allowed to gain a foothold on the farm, its eradication becomes laborious and troublesome. A kind of cactus known as the "prickly pear," grown with difficulty at the Kew Horticultural Gardens, is another agricultural pest. In the case of the rabbits—which, like the hares, have been traced to the importation of a few rodents by fanciers, who had no idea of the terrible amount of mischief they were preparing—their fecundity is simply marvellous. Finding their way into the great inland pastoral districts, they are now to be counted by millions, and the infested areas have increased rapidly in extent, where the protection afforded by wire netting has been

neglected. Many hundreds of miles of netting have been erected in New South Wales alone, the netting being sunk several inches into the ground, to prevent the rodents from burrowing under the fence. Of course the erection of these wire fences, even with the assistance afforded by Government, is an expensive affair, and forms a heavy burden on the pastoral industry. Yet it has, so far, been found better than poisoning and other attempted modes of extermination. At the same time, it is generally admitted that in the commercial utilization of the rabbit will be found the real solution of the difficulty. The rabbit is much appreciated as an article of food in Sydney and elsewhere, but population in New South Wales, as in the other colonies, is limited, while animal food is cheap and abundant. If a market for Australian rabbit can be found in other countries, that which is now regarded as a curse, may prove a blessing. Recent shipments of Australian rabbits to London seem to indicate the possibility of some such result. The Australian rabbit is often much larger than the English rodent, and the flesh has a finer flavor. They can be trapped by thousands daily, and, if they can be exported at a profit, would assist largely in increasing the food resources of the United Kingdom. The skin and fur are of excellent quality for manufacturing purposes, especially the fur, which is beautifully soft and silky. Even at the present time, and with the imperfect arrangements at command, the Australian rabbit can be placed more cheaply on the market than can the Ostend rabbits, over which they have the advantage of size and flavor. The British imports of rabbits from Belgium repre-

sent an annual value of many thousand pounds, a fact which shows the possibilities of a trade in Australian rabbits if it can be successfully developed. British importers of food produce might do worse than direct their attention to New South Wales and the other colonies as sources of rabbit supply.

Farming in New England Pays.

The Boston Globe says: "It will make a good many people hereabouts open their eyes to find a British consul at this port, Mr. Yates Brown, taking pains to point out to the foreign office at London that farming in New England pays, and often pays well. He cites as an apt illustration of the enterprise of our New England farmers that no less than 459,000 barrels of apples were exported from Boston in 1894, almost all to England, and 1,000,000 pounds of butter, 13,000,000 pounds of cheese and 76,000,000 pounds of lard! So far as individuals are concerned, specific instances are given where men with little or nothing to begin with have paid off large mortgages, brought up their families in comfort and left to their heirs handsome sums of money—all gained by steady, hard, intelligent work on the farm. What the British observer says about our wide-awake agriculturists here in New England is all the more complimentary because he urges his fellow-countrymen in old England to emulate their good example. It is unquestionably true that technical knowledge and quickness of appreciating what is best to be done are qualities which count for as much, as the consul says, in farming as in every other pursuit. Let us hope

that more and more, as the years pass on, foreign observers may find agriculture a 'paying thing' here in New England."

FOREST-TREE PLANTING.

There are certain of our forest trees which are very easily moved, at either spring or autumn; others must be very carefully prepared for transplanting. The Black Walnut makes a most superb lawn tree, or a tree for roadside shade, but it is hard to move without preparation. The same is true of many of the oaks, and, in a measure, of the Sweet Gum (*Liquidamber*), Black Birch, Ash and Tulip Tree, while the maples and elms, the Basswood, White Birch, Pin Oak (from the swamps), and of course willows and poplars, may be moved when the leaves are off, without much painstaking. The preparation which the above-named trees require is such root pruning, that masses of fibrous roots may be thrown out close to the stem. The tree selected should be small, say, having a stem not over two inches through. The tap root—for a strong tap root will usually be found going perpendicularly into the ground (often larger round than the stem of the young tree)—must be cut off some months before transplanting. One can take away the surface earth around the tree, close to the stem, so as to see where strong lateral roots are thrown out. Then between two of these; and close as possible to the stem, dig down about ten inches deep, and with the hand clear away the soil from the tap-root. Then take a long framing chisel, cut it off about a foot below the surface, and replace the earth around the stem. After the tree has recovered from the shock, which it will

quickly do, unless the weather is excessively hot and dry—in which case a pail or two of water will help it—the lateral roots may be cut off. This is best done with a sharp spade, not cutting all at once, unless the tree is small and the roots numerous. When the leaves fall in autumn, or before they come in spring, the tree may be taken up with a ball of earth, and it will do as well as an elm or maple. Even hickories may be moved in this way, but they need full six months preparation.

Feeding Horses in the Winter.

Horses that are not working during the winter require only sufficient food for their maintenance, and as none is used up to provide strength for work, the food may be calculated on the mere supply for maintenance. This, for a thousand-pound animal, is equivalent to 12 pounds of dry matter per day. As hay and grain contain in their common dry condition at least 14 pounds of water in 100 pounds, this would increase the ration per day to 10 pounds. Of this, 10 pounds may consist of good hay, and 4 pounds of some kind of grain, of which oats or barley is to be preferred. It has been found by a number of experiments that when a horse weighing 1,000 pounds received 12 pounds of digestible food only daily it lost in weight, but when 14 pounds were given, it increased in weight. The food will be more easily digested if the hay is cut fine and the grain is ground. The saving by the use of this cut food has been found equal to one-fourth of the food. A horse at active work will require one half more food than this allowance. And the quantity must increase in proportion to the greater weight.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE CORN CROP OF 1895.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY,

President of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance.

A daily paper now before me attributes to "speculators and others" a desire to "bear" the corn market by stating, to a bushel, the size of the crop; showing it to surpass all former crops by millions of bushels, and making out so grand a case of "over production," that the farmers may as well abandon all hopes of getting anything for their corn.

Farmers have not been mislead by the political boomers "and others," of the daily press with their resounding shouts over "returning prosperity." They have in mind the fact that last year's corn crop was beyond dispute one of the shortest on record, and that at least three months before the new crop can begin to be available, the price of old corn has been about 40 cents a bushel; lower, unquestionably, in view of the facts, than ever before. They know there will be a large crop this year, and they do not expect any increase of price over the very low average of the past decade.

They pay no attention to the foolish parade of startling figures heralded about by "speculators and others." The evident purpose with which those amazing statistics have been compiled, and the use being made of them by the political boomers, are sufficient to discredit them. Farmers were compelled to believe they were prospering, or about to prosper; for the prosperity these boomer preach is always returning but never returns.

It may be supposed in the designation "speculators and others," the National Department of Agriculture is included, as it is upon its figures, adopted by the

political boomers, that this prosperity, of the "returning type," is held up before us. Mr. Morton estimates the corn acreage of 1895 at 82,304,000 acres, and has caused the belief to be encouraged that the yield per acre will equal that of 1891, which is placed at 27 bushels. On this basis of calculation the new crop will equal the enormous amount of 2,222,208,000 bushels. That this estimate is extravagantly foolish is none the less true because Mr. Morton is responsible for it.

The boomers proceed to estimate that the "advancing price" will reach an average of 50 cents per bushel for this vast crop, and that every bushel will be sold; so that the corn crop of '95 will yield the farmers the enormous sum of over eleven hundred millions of dollars. No nonsense could by any possibility be more foolish or ridiculous. If corn is only about 40 cents a bushel now, who is weak enough to be imposed upon by the calculation which places it 10 cents higher when an unheard of quantity comes upon the market? Such self contradictory efforts to impose upon farmers, exhibit both reckless disregard of truth, and a downright want of sense.

The manner in which these estimates have been used points to the conclusion that they have been intentionally exaggerated.

If Mr. Morton, when he abolished his seed division, had abolished another nuisance, to wit, the publication of these statistical estimates for the use of "speculators and others" he would have done well. The publication of misinformation by several departments of the Government has been reduced to a science, and it ought no longer to be tolerated by the people.

In the face of the fact that the prices

of all the great agricultural staples have declined during the past sixty days, and are still declining ; why is it continually falsely reasserted that the prices of Agricultural products are advancing, and prosperity is returning to the farmers ? But this is the same Mr. Morton, who, in a published magazine article, declared that several hundreds of millions of idle silver are lying unused in the vaults of the Treasury ; as useless as if still in the mines, for which there is no demand : which the people utterly refuse to take, notwithstanding every inducement, the Government can offer them, and which can by no means be forced into circulation. Contemporaneous with this false and ridiculous statement of the Agricultural Department, the Treasury statement showed only about 26 millions of net silver on hand, all the balance being in circulation as coin, or as silver certificates. It is a shameful thing that the official statements of the Executive Departments have been reduced to the base level of campaign documents gotten up for purposes of deception, and designed to mislead voters for partisan ends.

There is no farmer but knows that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the yield of a growing corn crop thus long before it is harvested. It can not be done even after careful examination, for less than two of ten practical men would be likely to place the yield of a single corn field at the same figure after careful examination of the entire field.

It is now clear that the political boomers begin to perceive that they have overdone the corn crop of '95 ; and they are beginning to hedge, by putting it abroad

that the drought has so injured the late corn as to seriously impair the estimates of the yield heretofore made. The fact is that the crop will be an unusually large one and the price a very low one, and in as much as the labor of handling and expense of marketing a large crop is much greater than the same fixed charges upon a small crop, the large new crop will be less profitable to the growers than the very small crop of last year. In the face of this situation, and of large exports of gold and withdrawals of currency by the banks, predictions of prosperity for farmers, based on the great corn crop of '95, are incapable of deceiving any body.

It is, nevertheless, high time that agricultural writers and speakers were making emphatic and determined protest against the attitude of the political press, the professional politicians, and the Government itself towards the dignity and interests of their class and profession. It is an open secret that many of our leading papers and periodicals are dominated by foreign capital, and thus controlled by an authority, alien, irresponsible, and hostile to every American interest ; that our economic legislation is dictated and inspired from such sources, while our National Treasury is confessedly at the mercy of a foreign syndicate, is sufficient to bring shame to every true American heart, as well as to excite alarm for the future of our people in every intelligent mind.

That agriculture, or any thing else in the nature of a legitimate industry or profession, is prospering, or can prosper, in the face of such conditions, no sensible man can be made to believe. Wheat is to day in the Baltimore market at an

average price of 62 cents per bushel, seven cents greater than the same day last year; with offerings sixty per cent less than the same day last year; according to a report of the Baltimore market to-day received from a commission house in that city; and the price is constantly declining. Corn in the ear is selling at the hay scales as low as \$2.25 per barrel, for old corn; the best price for new hay is \$10.00 per ton which will be less than \$5.00 net to the farmer; truck is scarcely paying the cost of shipment; live stock equally depressed; wool at 14 cents per pound, and it costs one-fifth of the clip to shear it; choice sheep \$2.50 per head, Baltimore market; a large portion of three crops of tobacco unsold, and unsalable at any price. This is prosperity indeed.

Light Stables.

Intelligent dairy farmers know that it is possible to have a stable light and well ventilated, and at the same time so warm that water will not freeze in it during the coldest weather. Plenty of windows are needed, and it is well to whitewash the whole interior at least once a year.

To accomplish this at the least expense of time, make a whole barrel of whitewash and apply it very thick with a broom. Begin by sweeping the sides, partitions and ceiling. Where the surface is uneven a force pump with a spray nozzle is excellent for applying the whitewash.

The whitewash must be rubbed through a sieve to remove the lumps, or they will clog the valve of the pump. Keep the windows from being splashed by tacking old bags or blankets over them. Lime is purifying and deodorizing, and makes

it easier to keep the stable clean and in order.

Another reason for providing abundant light is to promote the health and vitality of animals. A cow in a Winter dairy is like a person engaged in a sedentary employment. She cannot receive the stimulant to her vitality that a horse, for instance, gets from labor in the sunshine. A cow cannot do her best unless she is made comfortable in a light and cheerful stable.

Abortion in Cattle.

M. J. F. writing to the Agricultural Economist of England on Abortion in Cattle says: I was plagued with it since February, 1894. I think I have stamped it out, as a cow who lost two calves running at five months has just had a calf at her proper time.

Burn or bury in lime everything that comes from the cow. Separate her from the others, and don't let her be served for three months. Keep the cow houses behind the cows dusted with lime, avoid covered drains. Wash the cows under the tail, &c., with the following wash every day, it is a strong poison advised by Mr. Nocard, and give the cows well diluted in a very sloppy bran wash every second day, half a *teaspoonful* of Calvert's ordinary carbolic acid. This has been used for Jersey's and Guernsey's by me with success.

Mr. Nocard's Wash.—Rain water or distilled water, 2 gallons; corrosive sublimate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; hydrochloric acid, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

Farmers in New England are amantly questioning the laws compelling the use of tuberculin on milch cows.

OPEN SEASON FOR GAME IN MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.—General laws. Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, June 15 to December 24. Pheasants, Aug. 15 to December 24. Rabbit, November 1 to December 24.

WILDFOWL.—CHESAPEAKE BAY.—All that part of the Chesapeake bay and its waters, lying northward of a line beginning at the lighthouse on Turkey Point in Cecil County and drawn westward to a point half a mile north of the most northerly part of Spesutia Island, thence westward within half a mile of, and north of the northern end of said island and the adjacent mainland until it reaches the shore in Harford County, at or near Oakington, shall be subject to the operation of the sections following: The season for shooting wildfowl November 1 to March 31, and it shall not be lawful to kill wildfowl except from ashore, and southward of a line drawn east from Point Concord lighthouse in Harford County to Carpenter's Point on the western shore of Cecil County, at any other time. It shall be lawful to shoot teal ducks, mallards, black ducks, bald pates, and all other ducks, known as marsh ducks, in any manner other than by swivel gun, or big gun, from one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset every day from August 15 to October 1. No person shall shoot any wildfowl in the night time. No person shall shoot any wildfowl from any vessel, boat, float, canoe, sneak-boat, sink-boat, or any other craft of any kind or description whatever, within one-quarter of a mile of any shore in Cecil or Harford Counties. No person shall kill wild waterfowl from any boat, box or vessel of any kind or description whatever, with any big or swivel gun, or any kind of gun which cannot be conveniently discharged from the shoulder at arm's length, and without a rest. No person shall gun for wild waterfowl but three days in each week, until January 1, during the season; those days prior to January 1 shall be

Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and on and after January 1 shall be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, until the end of the season; and each of the said days shall comprehend the time intervening between one hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunset of each day, and no more, and is not to include any part or period of a night. No person shall use any sink-box or sneak-boat of any description on the aforesaid waters for shooting wildfowl, without having first obtained a license from the clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford or Cecil Counties.

County Laws.

ALLEGHANY.—Pheasants, September 1 to December 31, Partridge, October 15 to December 31. Woodcock, June 15 to January 31. Rabbit, October 15 to December 31. Wild turkey, October 15 to December 31. Robin, November 1 to March 31. Deer, August 1 to December 31.

ANNE ARUNDEL.—Partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant and rabbit, November 10 to December 15. Robins, February 1 to March 30.

BALTIMORE.—Partridge and rabbit, November 8 to December 24. Pheasant, September 1 to December 31. Gray squirrels, September 1 to October 31. Woodcock, June 15 to January 31.

CALVERT.—Partridge, November 1 to January 10.

CAROLINE.—Partridge, November 1 to January 31. Woodcock, July 4 to January 31. Rabbit, November 1 to December 31. Rail, September 20 to December 31. Wildfowl, September 10 to March 31.

CARROLL.—Partridge and rabbit, November 8 to December 25. Pheasant and squirrel, September 1 to December 31. Woodcock, June 15 to January 31.

CECIL.—Partridge and rabbit, November 1 to January 10. Woodcock, June 10 to December 31. Rail and pheasant, September 5 to January 31.

CHARLES.—Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, July 4 to January 24. Rabbit, October 15 to January 15.

DORCHESTER.—Partridge, November 1 to January 31. Woodcock, June 15 to January 31. Rabbit, October 20 to January 15.

FREDERICK.—Pheasant, partridge and rabbit, November 1 to December 31. Wild turkey, November 15 to January 15. Squirrel, August 15 to December 20.

GARRETT.—Pheasant and woodcock, October 1 to November 30. Partridge, October 15 to November 30.

HARFORD.—Partridge, pheasant, robin and rabbit, November 15 to December 15. Rail and reed birds, September 1 to December 15. Woodcock, June 10 to August 10.

HOWARD.—Pheasant, August 15 to December 24. Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, June 15 to December 24. Rabbit, November 1 to December 24.

KENT.—Partridge, quail, woodcock, rabbit and robin, November 1 to December 24. Dove, plover and wild pigeon, August 1 to December 24. Snipe, March 15 to May 31. Reed and rail birds, September 1 to October 31.

MONTGOMERY.—Pheasant, September 1 to December 31. Partridge, November 1 to December 15. Woodcock, July 1 to December 31. Rabbit, September 1 to January 31. Wild turkey, November 1 to January 31. Squirrel, August 1 to December 15. Wood duck, September 1 to December 31.

PRINCE GEORGE.—Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, June 15 to August 31 and November 1 to December 24. Rabbit, November 1 to December 24. Ortolan, rail, November 1 to August 31. Robin, November 1 to March 31.

QUEEN ANNE'S.—Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, July 4 to January 31. Rabbit, November 1 to December 24. Robin, October 1 to February 28.

ST. MARY'S.—Partridge, November 1 to December 24. Woodcock, July 4 to February 24. Rabbit, September 1 to January 15.

SOMERSET.—Partridge and quail, November 10 to January 15. Wild duck, October

1 to March 31. Rabbit, November 10 to January 15. Woodcock, June 15 to December 31. Wild goose, November 1 to March, 31.

TALBOT.—Partridge, November 1 to December 31. Woodcock, July 4 to December 31. Rail and Summer duck, September 5 to December 31. Rabbit, November 1 to December 31.

WASHINGTON.—Woodcock, July 12 to Dec. 25. Pheasants, and dove, August 12 to Dec. 25. Squirrel, June 1 to July 1 and Sept. 15 to Nov. 30. Deer and wild turkey, Nov. 1 to January 15. Quail, partridge and rabbit, Oct. 20 to Dec. 25.

WICOMICO.—Woodcock, June 15 to Jan. 31. Plover, partridge and quail, Nov. 15 to January 15. Summer duck, Sept. 10 to Dec. 31. Squirrels, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Rabbit, Nov. 1 to January 15.

WORCESTER.—Partridge, Nov. 1 to Jan. 31. Rabbit, Nov. 1 to Jan. 15. Wild fowl, Nov. 1 to April 10.

FEEDING NEW CORN TO HOGS.

JOHN M. JAMISON.

There are few farms where grain is grown but what produce a certain amount of pork each year, and this in the main is made from corn. It is plain to the observing man that much corn is fed without adequate returns. Corn has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, the principal grain for fattening purposes. This being true, it is best to know the best way to feed, and under what conditions the hog will give the best returns. The bulk of the feeding is done in the fall and early winter. Farmers are always anxious for their corn to ripen so that they may at the earliest possible time commence feeding their hogs. This haste, coupled with the anxiety to get them on full feed as quickly as possible, often causes serious

losses. For a shoat to do well when new corn comes, should be kept thrifty all summer—thrifty habits should be its nature. The older hog should have the same attributes. In short, as a preparation for hog feeding they should be kept full all their lives, so that when they come to the first feed of corn they will not over-feed on what would be a light ration if they had been well fed and kept thrifty. A light feed would founder because they had been poorly kept, when a larger feed would not injure them because they had been well fed and were thrifty. Green corn should be fed in small quantities at first, throwing to the hogs stalk and all. They will chew up the whole stalk for a time till it gets too dry and hard. As the stalks gets dryer increase the amount fed; by the time they cease to chew the stalks they should be put to full feed of jerked or husked ears. If they have a slop ration when they come to the new corn, it is not advisable to drop it unless something can be substituted in its stead. They have been accustomed to it and expect it. We continue the slop ration till we can get them up to full feed on pumpkins and corn. Even then they will thrive better if they have a light feed daily of wet middlings. And we have never had them so well fed on corn and pumpkins but they were glad to get the light feed of slop. Neither is it advisable when corn feeding commences to confine them to close quarters. If they can have the range of a blue grass pasture or clover sod they will not over-exercise themselves, but will have better appetites, eat more, and lay on more flesh. The objective point in hog feeding is to get the hogs to eat and assimilate the largest possible quantities of food.

The feeding should be done at regular intervals, and should be in such quantities as they will eat up clean before leaving the feeding grounds. It is our belief that hogs will consume more when fed this way than they will if food is lying by them all the time. Salt is a necessary condiment, and if mixed with wood ashes, one part to three, so much the better; this should be within reach at all times. Some men will not salt their hogs because they believe it is poisonous. It is injurious when they get it at only stated intervals, when they eat too much because the system craves it. If fed up to the demands of the system gradually, and then kept before them all the time, there will be no injury, but great benefit derived from its use. When they are eating new corn they will consume much above the normal amount of salt and ashes if they can have free access to the mixture. Spring pigs should be in such condition when they come to new corn that six weeks feeding will put them in prime condition for market. If they only have corn they will not feed this long with profit, hence the necessity of having a variety of food for them. In most every instance it is folly to feed a limited ration for a time to hold the animal back for a certain market. The amount of food that lays on the greatest number of pounds is what should be fed. A limited amount of corn at fattening time is like an insufficient amount of fuel under an engine boiler; it is a waste of corn and force.—*Prairie Farmer.*

We think a bull would gamble
 In any way he could,
 For we have seen that at a game
 Of toss-up he is good.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Sow more rye for a winter pasture and as a green crop to turn under.

Warm the bridle bits before putting them into the horses' mouths in frosty weather.

This is the time to begin to get your stock ready for the winter. Feed often and liberally.

The State Veterinary Department of Iowa has decided that tuberculosis in cattle is not hereditary.

A long tapering upper lip is a characteristic mark of a well-bred horse. A blunt square nose is an indication of coarse blood.

Every horse's mouth should be well studied by its owner and the horse should always be ridden or driven in the way that suits him best.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, the best variety of wheat tested for the past five years is known as the Mealy. At present it is one of the most promising varieties.

Spinach likes a rich sandy loam and is a rank feeder. Good crops can be grown on medium sandy land by using soil fertilizers, as blood and bone, fish or Peruvian guano.

An Exchange says that grain fed to suckling lambs designed for the butcher at an early day, pays at the rate of \$2 a bushel for corn, anywhere in the Eastern or Middle States.

Protect your farm tools from the sun as well as the rain. The hot sunshine is as damaging to the woodwork as the rain. Don't let your plow shares or harrow and cultivator teeth become rusty.

It is the sap that causes timber to decay and if the trees are cut at any time when the sap is not in active motion or can be got rid of in any way the durability of the timber will be much increased.

The Scientific American, Sep. 28, gives the picture of a Maggie Murphy potato on the shoulder of a man. The potato was grown in Colorado this year. It measures 28 inches long and is 14 inches in diameter, and weighs 86 pounds 10 ounces. We have

never before heard of a potato which would equal this.

It is said that a spraying of tepid water at a temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees is the best means of keeping down insects on peach trees and of forcing the fruit into full size and the richest quality.

Mix salt with the food of the growing pig and give him a box of ashes, into which a little sulphur is thrown. This prevents the loss of power in the hind legs, so common in highly fed swine.

The pomace from a cider mill is exceedingly acceptable to cows, and horses as well. It is also healthful if not given in excess. One peck a day may be fed with advantage to cows in milk, as well as dry ones.

Sweet corn for seed should be taken from the very best stalks, and the largest and best developed ears alone selected. Every grower should save his own sweet corn seed, and save it in the very best manner.

See that your corn crib is in good condition. It should be built so as to admit a free circulation of air, and also be well protected so as to keep the corn dry. Keep the rats out of the bin. Wrap the posts with barbed wire.

There is no such thing as alternate fruit-bearing seasons for trees. The reason they do not bear in successive years is chiefly from the fact that they have been allowed to overbear the previous year. There is as much reason for thinning out the apples and pears, if needed, as for hoeing out surplus corn and potatoes.

Nothing is more important to the farmer, and nothing adds more to the value of his farm, than good roads. Good roads to reach his farm and good roads throughout every portion of the farm itself. That will be a source of great congratulation to all, when farmers become fully alive to the advantages arising from this one improvement throughout the country. Wherever the roads are first-class, property improves and every family keeps pace with the onward march.

BEEF CATTLE AND HORSES.**English Market.**

Cullings from the Report of the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, published in the year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently issued. For the 9 months ending September 30th, 1894, the farmers and stock raisers of the U. S. have sold and exported to the United Kingdom of Great Britain 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at \$26,500,000, an increase over the same period of year 1893 of 123,299 head and \$9,866,000. Canada is practically the only competitor with the U. S. for the English live cattle trade. All cattle under the provisions of English law are slaughtered immediately upon arrival at British ports.

The beef from the United States is of such excellent quality and so very similar to the English beef that even experts are unable to distinguish between the two. The trade in live cattle between the two countries has been of the greatest advantage to the British people. As a rule Canadian cattle are not equal in condition to ours. They generally bring smaller prices. Canadian distillery fed cattle, however, are very fine, and command higher figures. It costs about \$17.85 to get a beef animal from the American port into the hands of the British buyer. Oct. 25, 1894, good American steers were bringing in the British market \$85 each. The best weight of cattle for shipment is 1350 to 1400 pounds, making a dead weight of about 750 pounds. In England the offal is considered of great importance. Heads, tails, livers, kidneys, lights, and hoofs go to one buyer, and the hides and inside fat to another. During the first six

months of the year 1894 there were exported to Great Britain 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. This trade in dressed beef is almost entirely in the hands of American citizens. Their principal competitors are found in Australasia. The question whether more profit remains with the producer from shipping live beef cattle or carcasses is one which requires thorough investigation.

Export of Horses.

There is a growing demand in England for American horses. In the first 9 months of 1894 the English market took 2,811 American driving horses, at an average value of \$139 per head. Last year the average price was \$230. A sound light draft horse, in good condition, suitable for omnibus work in large cities will generally bring in Liverpool or London \$150. Nearly all the shipments of horses thus far from the United States to England have been through English buyers. Arriving in England, the animals are put out to grass, as a rule, for a month at least, and are then sold at auction. The great omnibus and tramway companies of London are recruiting their stocks from the United States and Canada very generally at the present time.

FAIRS.

Cumberland	Oct. 1—4
Hagerstown	Oct. 7—11.
Frederick	Oct. 14—18.
Dover, Del.	Oct. 1—5.

There is no publication in Maryland more useful to or is read with more interest by the farmers of the State, than the Maryland Farmer, a monthly magazine. We will send this magazine and The Times at the rate of \$1.25 per annum, for both—*Ellicott City Times*

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Every animal kept by man, excepting the cat, is taxed in Austria.

The inventor of the Chasapot rifle it is said is now keeping an inn in Nice.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 alligators were killed in Florida between 1880 and 1894.

Plows in Germany are operated more cheaply by the use of electricity than by that of steam.

It is said if you walk London fifteen miles a day for nineteen years, you could not cover the streets.

The only female admiral in the world is Queen Olga, of Greece, who holds a diploma of efficiency as a sailor.

Plowing by oxen is not yet a thing of the past in England. It is still seen in many parts of Wiltshire.

A new substance, somewhat resembling porcelain, is said to be obtained by a French chemist by the manipulation of asbestos.

Papier Mache is a new material used in constructing bicycles, and it seems they stand the wear and tear of heavy road work very well.

Report says that Lady William Beresford (late Marlborough), and her husband paid \$4,000 for a salmon stream in Norway and caught two fish.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada, has been invited to read a paper on some Irish subject at the Atlanta Exposition.

A horseless carriage race from Chicago to Milwaukee will take place on Nov. 2, '95. The Times Herald of Chicago has offered prizes amounting to \$5,000.

One hundred and sixty thousand dozen of eggs of the Murre, a sea bird of the Fanallon Islands, are consumed annually in San Francisco, the average price being 20c. per doz.

Dr. C. W. Chancellor, U. S. Consul at Havre, France, says in a recent report to the State Department, that consumption in Paris causes 38 times more deaths than

small pox and scarlet fever combined, 16 times more than typhoid fever, and 8 times more than diphtheria, and is 5 times more fatal than those maladies united.

There are at the present time 850 electric railways in the United States, operating more than 9,000 miles of track, with 2,300 cars, and representing a capital investment of \$400,000,000.

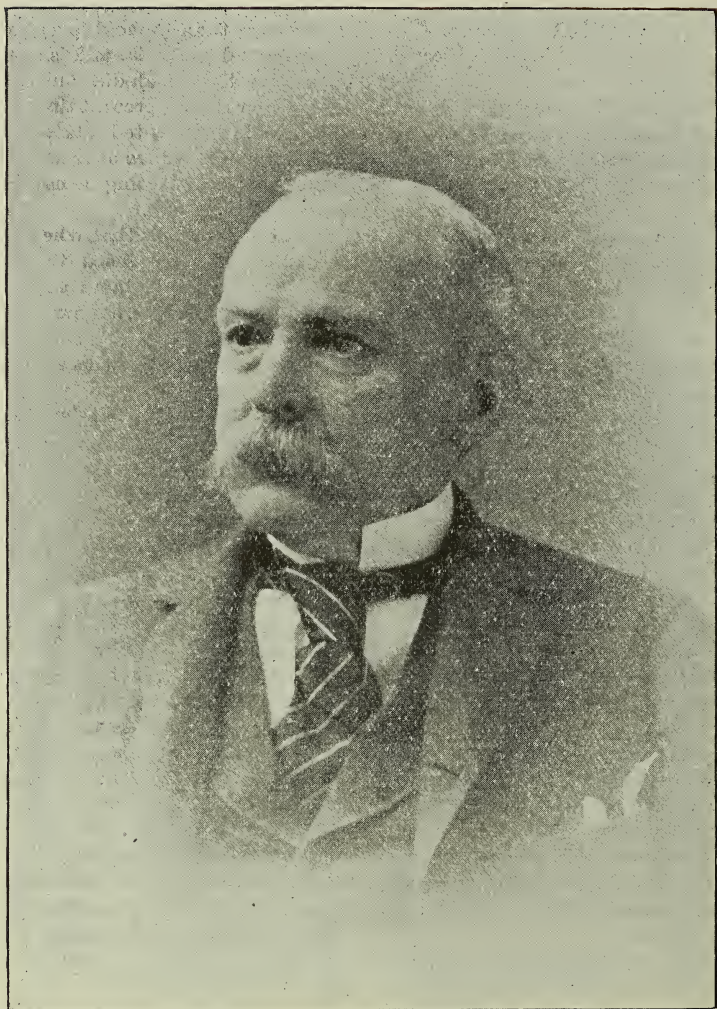
Vanity Fair states that when the Prince of Wales was introduced to Mrs. Geo. Gould on the club lawn at Cowes, Mrs. Gould did not arise from her seat, as under the rules of etiquette she should have done when conversing with a royal personage.

Among the series of notices in the London Gazette notifying the closing of various churchyards for further interments appears one relative to the parish churchyard of Stratford-on-Avon, within the limits of which, but inside the church itself, Shakspeare lies buried.

The report of the government analyses of cereals at the World's Fair at Chicago, just issued, comments on the remarkable dryness of the cereal products of this country, and says they showed a moisture of about eight-tenths of one per cent. less than those of foreign countries examined.

From 1873 to 1882 trade dollars were coined. These were not intended to be circulated in the United States, but for export to China. The trade dollar was designed to compete with the Mexican dollar in that empire, which, having no mint of its own, depends upon foreign coin for its circulating medium, the coin being worth only its value in bullion.

Dr. le Plongeon, who has been for some time engaged in explorations in Central America, says that Central America is the cradle of the human race. Egypt he found was colonized from Yucatan, the sphinx being a monument erected by the widow of Abel in memory of her dead husband. He makes the gift to America of an antiquity far superior to that to which any land of the old world can lay claim.



JOHN E. HURST.

JOHN E. HURST.

Mr. John E. Hurst the unanimous nominee of the Democratic State Convention, whose portrait adorns this column, is one of Baltimore's most prominent business men.

Mr. Hurst by his unimpeachable in-

tegrity, excellent business capacity, untiring patience, firmness and decision of character, and by his honorable and kindly bearing towards all men, has won the high respect and warmest esteem of all who know him.

These qualifications have placed him

at the head of the commercial house of John E. Hurst & Co., which for its success, and for the extent of its business relations with all those parts of the country with which Baltimore has commercial intercourse, stands second to none in this city.

Mr. John E. Hurst was born October 21, 1832, at the family homestead, "Wear Neck Farm," on the Great Choptank River, three miles from Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. His father was Stephen Hurst, a successful farmer and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Shortly after the death of his father, in 1847, his mother removed to Cambridge, in order to better educate the children, and John E., being then fifteen years of age, entered the Cambridge Academy. In 1849 he became ambitious of engaging in business pursuits, and, coming to Baltimore, procured his first position with the firm of Hamilton Easter & Co., where he remained one year. Then, thinking the wholesale dry goods business more in accordance with his tastes, he entered the house of Hamilton & Sons, with whom he remained seven years, and then engaged with the house of Hurst and Berry, of which John Hurst, the senior member, was his uncle. In 1857 both members of the firm retired, and with his cousin, William R. Hurst, Mr. Hurst purchased the stock and good will of the concern, and established the firm of Hurst & Co. The business was carried on with gratifying success until the death of William R. Hurst, in 1868. In the following year Mr. Hurst took into partnership Mr. Littleton B. Purnell, and the firm of Hurst, Purnell & Co. was established, which still continues.

The house is one of the largest in the importing and jobbing line in the South.

Mr. Hurst is one of Baltimore's leading citizens. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Vice president National Exchange Bank, Director Eutaw Savings Bank, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company and Ashland Manufacturing Co., and an ex-president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. He has been vestryman of the St. Peters Protestant Episcopal Church, and member of the building committee when the church was removed from German and Sharp street to Druid Hill avenue. Mr. Hurst has taken some little part in politics in past years, but was never active in the work and never held office.

We give the above Biographical Sketch of Mr. John E. Hurst, and wish to make a few comments upon his candidacy for Governor of Maryland. He is the candidate of the Democratic party. The delegates to the democratic convention, divided into factions, with the various aspirants urgent for the position, promised to have a long and indecisive meeting. Realizing this fact, they wisely selected Mr. Hurst, who was not seeking the position, and prevailed upon him to accept; which he agreed to do, provided it should be made with practical unanimity. It was on this account that the nomination was made on the first ballot and with few dissenting votes.

Mr. Hurst claims that he is under no obligations in any respect to any individual or set of individuals, to carry out any plans, or to dispense any offices at their behest; but is perfectly free to act as a democrat for the best advantage of the great mass of democrats of the

State of Maryland. He is wholly independent of any control of leaders, or rings, and at full liberty to do his duty in harmony with his own personal desires as a democrat among democrats.

Mr. Hurst also declares that he is in favor of a re-assessment law, which shall reach all the citizens with equal force, that all may be assessed in accordance with the property actually belonging to each individual, whether visible or invisible—and that equal taxation may thus be secured. He is not in favor of exemptions for any class of people or of property.

He further assures us, that the farmers of Maryland may rely upon him, as far as lies within his province, to favor such laws as may tend to the advancement of their interests, knowing that their prosperity is the foundation on which rests the prosperity of all other classes in the State.

We think this sets forth in few words the position, the claims, and the intentions of Mr. Hurst, so far as the debatable grounds of his candidacy are concerned. As a business man of strict integrity, of persistent energy, of tried and successful executive ability, no one will question his eminence. Actuated by the above motives and earnestly seeking the good of the State and all of its citizens, he has accepted the candidacy.

WINTER PASTURAGE.

There is one advantage with sowing a patch of rye in a situation so that it can be readily pastured, and that is, it can always be used to a good advantage with the breeding stock. Ewes, sows, cows and mares can always be depended

upon to supply more and better milk to their offspring, if they can have even a small amount of green feed, than when they must depend upon dry feed alone. In no way can green feed be secured with less trouble and expense than by growing rye.

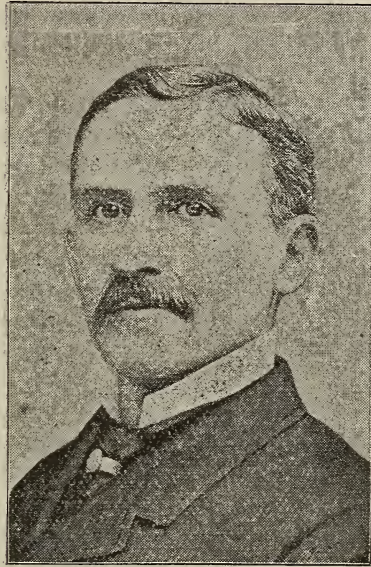
Another advantage with it is that it can be sown in the fall after nearly or quite all of the other crops are harvested and will yet make a sufficient growth to furnish a considerable amount of feed during the winter. It starts to grow very early in the spring, and here is where it is of most benefit to the breeding animals. Early in the spring, after a long feed on dry food, stock need something green and fresh; and especially when they are expected to supply milk to offspring.

Early sowing is best on account of securing a good start in good season as the plants will stand the winter better and will also furnish a larger amount of feed. With ewes that are to bring early lambs, and especially when the lambs are intended for early market, a good patch of rye will help materially in securing a better growth at less cost.

N. J. S.

Old Trees Renovated.

For old trees that have failed to yield a profitable return, proceed in this manner: Dig the soil up thoroughly and then supply a good dressing of well-rotted stable manure and work thoroughly into the soil. Then, if you have them, apply a dressing of wood ashes. If these fail to revive the tree, after giving a good pruning it is about past redemption, and should give way to something better.



HON. LLOYD LOWNDES.

HON LLOYD LOWNDES.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes is a descendant of a distinguished Maryland family. Richard Lowndes, of Bostock House, Cheshire, England, was his great-great-grandfather. His great-grandfather, Christopher Lowndes, came from England, and was a successful merchant at Bladensburg before the national capital was located at Washington. He married Elizabeth Tasker, daughter of Governor Tasker, one of the prominent early colonial Governors of the State. His grandfather, Charles Lowndes, married Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Governor Edward Lloyd, one of the most distinguished of early Governors of Maryland. On the 4th of July, 1800, Lloyd Lowndes, the father of the present Lloyd Lowndes, was born at Georgetown, D.C. When twenty-four years of age he and his

younger brother, Richard T. Lowndes, settled in Cumberland, Md. They followed the family traditions and engaged in mercantile business. Very soon the firm of L. & R. T. Lowndes became one of the strongest in the State.

In 1840, Mr. Lowndes married Maria Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Clarksburg, Va. Four sons were the issue of this marriage, three of whom grew to manhood.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clarksburg, February 21, 1854. He laid the foundation of his early education at the academy in his native town. In early life he developed those qualities of mind and character which have since given him marked success at the bar, in politics, in business, and in social life. When sixteen years of age he entered Washington

College, at Washington, Pa., where he remained for two years. He finished his education at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., graduating with distinction in 1865, when only twenty years of age. As he had chosen the profession of law, he set about preparing himself for the bar. Richard L. Ashurst, of Philadelphia, was his preceptor. While pursuing his legal studies with this distinguished lawyer he attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He at once settled in Cumberland, Md., where his father had begun business. He married Elizabeth T. Lowndes. His force of character, energy, talents, and probity won him almost immediate recognition and success. In the midst of a practice which almost immediately demanded a great part of his time, his ambition and tastes led him to the broader field of politics and statecraft. Public affairs tending to the advancement of the community in which he lived secured his early and eager attention, and gained him the opportunity for that distinction which he has since achieved.

In politics as well as in business life he soon took a prominent part. He is a Republican of earnest convictions, and forcible and aggressive in their expression. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress, his district at that time being largely Democratic, but with a single Republican county. So rapidly had he advanced in public favor that he carried the district by 1,700 majority against the Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick county, who carried it by over 1,500 majority two years before. A very spirited canvass followed Mr. Lowndes' nomination, and in his election he was the first to change

its political complexion since the Hon. Francis Thomas had represented the district.

Mr. Lowndes was only twenty-eight years of age when he entered the Forty-third Congress and was at that time its youngest member. He served on some of its most important committees during the session of that Congress, and in his congressional career he advanced as rapidly as in the other pursuits in which he had met with such signal success, winning distinction as an active, energetic worker, while his social qualities made him exceedingly popular with his fellow members, and his untiring industry in all matters relating to the affairs of his District won him the respect and admiration of his constituents.

He was re-nominated in 1874, his opponent being the Hon. William Walsh, who was elected by a small majority.

Since that time Mr. Lowndes has not been in public life, although he has never ceased to take an active part in politics.

In 1879, he was strongly urged for the Governorship, and was a delegate at large from his State to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

In addition to his successful life he has filled, and now fills, various positions of trust and honor in the business world. Since 1873, he has been President of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, one of the largest financial institutions of Western Maryland.

He is also President of the Frostburg Gaslight Company, President of the Union Mining Company, and President of the Potomac Coal Company. He is a director in the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company; in the Black,

Sheridan Wilson Company ; in the New York Mining Company ; in the Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Company ; in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and a number of other corporations. Was formerly President of the Bar Association of Allegany county.

He has been for many years, and is now a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church of Cumberland, is one of the vestrymen and has frequently been a delegate to the Diocesan conventions, and no man in his section of the State has contributed more generously to public and private enterprise than Mr. Lowndes.

His means are very large, and are freely expended in developing the industrial enterprises of the city of Cumberland and Allegany county.

Besides his large financial, coal, and milling interests, he has one of the most fertile farms in the county, which is devoted to a general system of progressive farming, and includes the raising of choice breeds of cattle; he is thus closely identified with the agricultural interests of his section, and particularly with the efforts which have been made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of good roads.

He is now fifty years of age, and has a position, and social popularity, which make him one of the foremost men of his State, and one of the ablest and best representatives of the Republican party of Maryland.

We give in this connection the Biographical Sketch of the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, who was unanimously nomin-

ated by the Republican State convention as a candidate for Governor of Maryland. There is no question as to the genuineness of his nomination and that he represents the united body of Republicans of the State.

On the subject of re-assessment he claims that he is in harmony with the wishes of the great body of citizens of Maryland—that he will esteem it one of his pleasant duties to sign a re-assessment law, such as may meet the approbation of the legislature to be elected fresh from the people, should such a law come to him and need his signature.

He claims that he has long been in sympathy with the farmers of Maryland in their struggle for prosperity, and that they may rely upon him as their firm friend, whenever the governor can be of service to them, in promoting their good.

He stands on the grounds of old time Republican principles, and does not waver in any respect from those principles, in the prospect of office, or the honors which the people may bestow upon him. He believes that his faithfulness to principle will be the assurance of faithfulness to them.

For the Maryland Farmer.

NAMES.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

Names date from the Creation and are of Theistic origin, if we are to accept the book of Genesis as the oldest authentic history, although Chinese annals seem to carry the beginning much farther back.

The old Testament is full of names such as we now call Christian or Baptist names. Homer's heroes had

names too, chiefly of some quality possessed by their bearer. The Greek and Romans in early times seem to have but a single name, but as they increased in numbers they added the praenomen and cognomen. The Britains, the Saxons, the Danes, from whom the English are the composite nation, seem originally to have had a single name. Double names seem to have come in with William the Conqueror, many of whose followers added to their own that of the towns, villages, whence they came. The Scotch have added to their original names son to signify from whom they descended—Williamson, Jameson. The Welsh put ap, signifying son, between the christian and surname—Evan ap Howell, strangely corrupted into Evan Powell. The Irish have Mac for the same purpose.

Surnames seem to have come into general use at the Reformation, although before that the sons of the nobility assumed the names of their landed estates rather than that of their fathers, or mothers, say about A. D. 987. It is said that in Domesday Book we find *de* between the christian and the surname, which was the name of their land, of their father, of their occupation, complexions, birds, beasts, winds, etc.: Mortimer, Albigny, Sutton, Carpenter, Shepherd, Fairfax, Finch, Lamb, North. But the masses had no such distinctive names.

It is supposed by Camden that all names at their origin had a signification, and our Indian names are proof of the fact—Pocomoke, black water. The ancient British names seem to have perished with the Conquest, and from the English Saxons we have Elward, Oswald, etc. The Normans brought in

others, as William, Richard, Hugh, but the natives turned to scripture names as Matthew, Mark, etc. This tendency became an absolute craze in the days of the commonwealth, when we read of God Reward Smart, Kill Sin Pimple, Return Spilman, More Fruit Fowler, and others equally strange among men; Prudence Temperance and others among women.

About the Reformation sprung another custom of taking the surname and using it for a family name, although it does not seem to have gained much headway until recent years.

In England the baptismal name has been dropped at confirmation, and there seems to be no law to prevent the change of one or both at the option of the holder. In this country additions to the christian name are sometimes made as the late Alexander Stephens added Hamilton to his baptismal name.

In England in writing deeds of husband and wife it is customary to write the surname alias the maiden name. A better plan would be to give girls but a single name at birth or baptism, and when married to write their own family surname before their acquired surname. Thus, Emily Stone married a Blount, then she would write it Emily Stone Blount.

Many names have lost their distinctiveness through ignorance of the true way of spelling it when written by others, perhaps more frequently from errors of local pronunciation. Thus Wayneffete has been known to have been written 17 different ways. Hearn and Huffington written Hairn and Hoffington.

Camden in his remains gives much curious information about the meaning of names, and there are a number of

authors who have investigated the "Peerages and others of the nobility of Great Britain," but none to give us a popular work on the origin and meaning of our common names, Joseph, John, Clarence, Benjamin, etc.

The investigation might not be without its value since from the earliest time names have been esteemed fortunate or unfortunate by nations, tribes, and even families, although Shakspeare wrote that "a rose although called by some other name would smell as sweet."

Sheep.

The American farmer misses a great opportunity by his general neglect of the sheep. The prosperity of English agriculture is based on the sheep, and this is so constantly acknowledged that the flock goes by the common name of "the rent payers." Rent is to the English farmer the greatest item of his expense, and must be paid before any other obligation. Thus, the rent payers are cherished beyond all other farm animals. The custom of the English farmer is to attend the sheep fairs in the Fall and buy a few sheep to feed on the roots grown for the purpose, and the straw or hay, with an allowance of purchased food, that is again in full value in the manure. No other farmers know all about feeding for manure, and which are the most valuable feeders for this purpose, as do our cousins of England. They make this a special part of the business, and the profits on the foods purchased, chiefly American oil meals, (which we neglect,) goes to make up the rent of the land. The lamb, the fleece, and the mutton, when fattened after the lamb is weaned, give three profits, and thus this invaluable animal well

deserves all the consideration given to it in that highly-farmed country. We might well take a lesson from this example and give the sheep one of the first places in our agriculture.

Recent Investigations on the Action of Manures and Soils on Plant Growth.

BY DR. C. M. AIKMAN, M.A., D.SC.

In some experiments recently carried out at the John Hopkins' University, in America, on the influence of nitrates in germinating seed, it was found that not only do germinating seeds take up nitrates, but that they also use them in forming albuminous matter, even in the very early periods of their development. Thus, an analysis of the stems and roots of corn plants, 11 days old, showed that when nitrates had been added, they contained 15.92 per cent. of albuminous matters, and when no nitrates had been added, only 11.69 per cent.

It is a well known fact that the nature of the soil on which a crop is grown has a distinct influence on the nature of the chemical composition of the crop. For example, the quality of barley is directly dependent on the soil on which it is grown. Light chalky soils are believed to produce good malting barley, so also do loamy soils and sandy marls; while, on the other hand, clay soils produce a coarser quality of barley. The same may be said to be the case with the other cereal crops, especially with wheat, oats, and rye. In view of these facts, some experiments carried out at the North Dakota Experiment Station, in America, may be worth citing, as they confirm in a striking degree this influence. They seem to point also to the fact, that the

value of changing seed, on the ground of alleged deterioration, from one soil to another, is largely based on a fallacy. These experiments were carried out on wheat; they showed that very light differences in soil characteristics (chiefly mechanical) have marked effects on the yield of grain and straw, both on the quality and form, and that the ratio of straw to grain is very largely determined by them.

During the year 1894 the total production of fertilizers in the United States amounted to over one and three quarter million tons. Of this amount a large quantity was imported, including Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, and Nitrate of Soda.

Among the important effects which water exerts in percolating through the soil, is the formation of *hydrates*. According to some recent experiments carried out in Germany, these hydrates, in the process of their formation, more or less completely fill up the soil pores and interfere with the circulation of water. In support of this theory one or two facts may be cited. For one thing, when water is added to clay soils a certain amount of heat is generated, and a peculiar odor is developed, with the evolution of gases. That the water has chemically combined with the clay is shown by the fact that moderately moist clay yields no water on being submitted to pressure. The fact that wet sand moulded by the hand retains its shape after drying, is an evidence of the binding power which the sand did not previously possess. That, it is claimed, can only be explained by the formation of a thin coating of hydrate of silica, which binds the particles of sand together. The finer the sand, the greater

the amount of this hydrate formed. The formation of such hydrates in sand lessens the friction between the particles. In the case of close grained clay however, it is so great that the clay increases in volume to the extent of 15 per cent. in absorbing the ordinary amount of soil moisture.

It is well known that the power possessed by different agricultural plants of foraging from the soil the food they require differs very considerably. Some interesting experiments recently carried out at one of the American Experiment Stations, viz., Maine, on the comparative capacity of wheat, barley, leas, peas, potatoes, and turnips, to utilize the insoluble phosphoric acid in phosphates, in the form of South Carolina rock, have shown that the above crops vary very considerably in their possession of this capacity. Wheat, barley, peas, and turnips, apparently appropriated the insoluble phosphoric acid from this source, with ease; while beans and peas derived no benefit from it. The greatest practical advantage was obtained by the turnips. A larger weight of dry matter and also a larger weight of fresh roots were obtained with the use of finely ground insoluble Carolina phosphate than with the use of an equal amount of *soluble* phosphoric acid from the same source. These results are interesting as showing the value of such an insoluble phosphatic manure as Carolina phosphate, for turnips, barley, and peas. It was incidentally observed, in these experiments, that the dissolved Carolina phosphate apparently depressed the yield of grain with the barley, with a largely increased yield of straw; while with wheat, both grain and straw were largely increased in about the same proportion.

The "Louisiana Experiment Station

Bulletin," recently issued, contains some general remarks on the results of five years experiments with fertilizers. While most of these are especially interesting to American farmers, some of the conclusions arrived at may be worth while citing in this place, as for example, those on the different methods of applying manures. It is pointed out that if the soil be very loamy or clayey little or no loss will occur by putting all the manure under the plant at the time of planting. If on the other hand, the soil be sandy, particularly nitrogenous manures should not be applied all at once under fibrous-rooted plants. Mineral fertilizers may be thus applied and even complete fertilizers, under quickly growing tap-rooted plants. Where the soil is open and porous, and root development can occur without hindrance, broad-casting may be done, with the chances that the fibrous roots, permeating easily in every direction, may catch most of the fertilizers. Since, however, in very stiff hard soil, extensive root development is impossible, much of the broad-cast fertilizer will not be accessible for the roots of the growing crop. As a rule then, it may be asserted that broad-casting is permissible upon hoed crops in light soil, but wasteful in stiff heavy soil.—*London Ag'l Economist*.

Hog Raising.

Superiority of Dark Breeds. Losses in Wintering Swine.

In starting in the rearing of swine it is necessary to start right, and in this connection comes the selection of breeds. According to George L. Gillingham, who is experienced in raising swine, at the present time the darker breeds seem to

be sought after more by the pork butchers, from the fact that their meat is better marbled and success seems to run more to lean, while some others, notably the Jersey Reds, run more to fat, and hence have to be cut more into lard, not leaving as much for sausages and other purposes. The Jersey Red is a very good and a popular breed with a great many, as they are hardy and prolific, docile and good feeders, but do not mature early.

Some of the darker breeds such as the Berkshire and Poland China, mature much more quickly, are equally as hardy, are good grazers and will fatten at any age. The Berkshire is not so quiet as the Poland China, having more of a roving and uneasy disposition and hence will not fatten as readily or with as small amount of food.

The Chester White, Yorkshire and Cheshire are also very good breeds, the Chester White being almost identical with the Poland China except in color; but many object to the color, as a white hog is much more liable to mange in winter and sunburn in very hot weather unless furnished with plenty of shade, while a dark hog is seldom if ever affected in this way.

I would advocate keeping no hog over winter except for breeding purposes, as I think we often feed a pen of young hogs or shoters during an entire winter, and if we have much cold, wet or inclement weather, we can house and take as good care of them as we can, yet they make but little growth during that time; hence, does it not stand to reason that a large proportion of the food consumed during the cold weather has been wasted?

In every animal it requires a certain

amount of food to keep up the animal heat of the body, and all that is left goes to growth. In the summer season very little is required for this purpose, while in the winter season it is often very great, and requires the most careful care and watchfulness on the part of the farmer to make any gain.

If however, our pigs are born in March or April, and forced or fed liberally all summer, and killed when eight or nine months old, they can be made to dress from 200 to 250 pounds each, and you will find your pork has cost you less by leaving the feed in the bin during the winter and feeding it out during the warm and summer months, when but very little will be required to keep up the animal heat. Besides we must not lose sight of the fact that the hog is a grazing animal and should have the run of good clover or pasture which with other feed will make it grow very rapidly.

For the Maryland Farmer.

HORSES.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In many sections the farmers have more horses than they can use to an advantage, while prices are so low that one hates to sell them. Yet, as there is no immediate prospect of an advance in prices, it hardly seems good economy to continue feeding good feed and increasing the cost and at the same time increasing the loss.

Of course it is the cheaper class of horses that suffer most in prices and are the most difficult to sell. Really good horses are yet good property, and the man that is breeding and raising good horses, either draft, coach or saddle,

finds no difficulty in disposing of them at profitable prices.

If farmers could once be induced to stop breeding their average mares to scrub horses for three or four years, prices for even the poorer classes of horses would improve. But nearly every man that owns a horse considers it a duty to have her raise a colt, and because horses are cheap hunts out the cheapest horse for service and the over stock of common horses is kept up.

Even the breeding of average mares to good horses instead of scrubs will help some. But now about the only remedy is to stop breeding.

If horses must be wintered with no prospect of profit, care must be taken to winter as economically as possible.

When out of work and under good shelter, if in a good condition in the fall can be kept thrifty with very little grain and this is quite an item in reducing the cost, and it will be found profitable to take considerable pains to look after the feeding.

It hardly pays to allow them to run down in condition. The saving in feed by stinting rations is more than made up later in feeding for a good condition again.

But at the same time it is important to winter cheaply, and if there is a surplus of horses another safe rule is never miss a chance to sell at anything like a fair price.

Beveridges Automatic Cooker.

In this wonderful Cooker, a dinner of five or six different courses can be cooked with one fire or burner, without either imparting the slightest odor to the other. It is economical and wonderfully efficient. Write or call on Mr. W. E. Beveridge, Propr., Balto., Md.



A FIELD OF SOUTHERN TOBACCO.

TOBACCO.

Many of our northern readers have probably seldom seen a field devoted to tobacco, and we are therefore pleased to give an illustration of a tobacco plantation, kindly furnished us by the Southern Tobacco Journal. The growing of tobacco is said to be hard upon the land, and worn out farms are frequently attributed to persistent devotion to this crop. Special cultivation and special enriching of the ground are necessary to grow tobacco in anything like perfection, and aside from the chemical fertilizers, which we do not think can be used very profitably, barnyard manure and ashes of hard wood are the best and cheapest sources of fertilization. For leaf tobacco, the Md. Agl. Experiment Station has given important facts, and all growers of

this "weed" should send for their tobacco bulletin, addressing Prof. H. J. Patterson, College Park, Md. Their experiments, in "curing tobacco," have proved of rare value and would add many dollars to the income of those who grow this crop for market.

The Red "C" Oil Manufacturing Co.

This Company is extensively engaged in the general Oil business, and is noted for its several specialties, and its adherence to the best methods of business; and this is abundantly proven by the rapid growth and extension of its patronage throughout our own State and the Southern States. We take pleasure in calling attention to the special burning and lubricating oils, which have gained for them such wide and signal success.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897.
Notes from Headquarters.

Since our last issue subscriptions to Exposition Stock have multiplied in a surprising and satisfactory manner, and the people of Baltimore are making a substantial recognition of the great enterprise.

Delegates from Baltimore to the National Association of Letter Carriers at Philadelphia, Penn., to the National Association of Railway Post Office Clerks at St. Paul, Minn., and to the National Convention of Foresters at Cleveland, Ohio, all suggested the propriety and desirability of holding the Annual Conventions of said Orders in this city during the Exposition period in 1897. The proposition met with a favorable response in each case, and the present outlook is that in 1897 Baltimore will have an influx of National Conventions never equaled in point of numbers or importance in any city of this country.

Baltimore will have some notable additions to its list of hotels in '97, as negotiations are now under way for the erection of several large hostleries.

The Exposition of '97, in Baltimore, is now the objective point of the most prominent exhibitors and concessionaires at Atlanta. Many of them have signified their intention of coming here, if space can be secured.

Clarence Hodson, of Crisfield, Md., offers to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in '97, an Oyster Museum comprising oysters of all sizes and descriptions. The Exposition Association will probably accept this Museum, as it will play an important part in the exhibits connected with the propagation and uses of the oyster.

Word comes from Washington, D. C., that a committee is being formed there by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of attending the next encampment at St. Paul and booming Baltimore as the meeting place during the exposition period in 1897.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION NOTES.

Opens September 18, Closes December 31, 1896.

A concession has been granted to sell Confederate money on the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

The Department of Colonial Relics will be one of the most interesting features of the Cotton States and International Exposition. The Georgia Historical Society decided to loan the Exposition its Colonial relics. Among other things in this collection, are pictures of General Oglethorpe and General Harbersham, and a Colonial Drum which was used in battles in Savannah, Cowpens and elsewhere.

Mr. Alexander W. Smith, Chief of the Department of Public Comfort, has arranged with the Pullman Sleeping Car Company for three hundred sleeping cars, to be parked on the railroad sidings in and about Atlanta, and has arranged with the city for the necessary sanitary service. These sleeping cars will accommodate between 7,000 and 8,000 people, and the berths will be rented for \$1 per night. Mr. Smith has secured from the Southern Railway, sidings enough to accommodate one-third of these cars, and expects to place the rest with the other roads.

The Berkshire breeders of the Southern States will be strongly represented at Atlanta with American and English bred hogs.

An Illinois farmer is sending to the Atlanta Exposition a vine 123 feet long on which are 27 pumpkins.

One of the interesting things to be seen at Atlanta, Ga., outside of the exposition, is a house said to be constructed entirely of paper from foundation to chimney. Georgians say this is the only house of the kind in the country.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Governor of Georgia, has a very interesting article in the October number of the North American Review on "The Atlanta Exposition."

The winter of 1896 will be the most active season the South has ever known.

WEAK COPPER SOLUTION FOR FUNGI.

It is Cheap, Efficient and Safe, Three Necessary Qualifications. Successful Experience on Grapes this Season.

In Dr. Jabez Fisher's recent lecture before the Massachusetts state board of agriculture on fruit culture, he greatly astonished his audience by claiming excellent results from the use of very weak solutions of sulphate of copper for spraying trees and vines to prevent losses by mildew and rusts. He has been using as little as an ounce of the sulphate, (blue vitriol) to 100 gallons of water and found it equally effective and safer to use than the Bordeaux mixture of copper and lime. He also claimed that the lime and copper mixture was unscientific, the one ingredient neutralizing the other to some extent and thus wasting the material.

I have been following his recommendation the past summer in treating my grape vines and with quite promising results. Last year several of my vines were so badly injured by mildew that the fruit failed to ripen. This year I began to spray with the weak solution as soon as the leaves began to appear and followed it up till I thought the danger past. I gave the vines a good wetting down after every storm or shower, as the rains wash off the spraying material. Not a bunch of fruit appears to be injured in the least by the disease and but few spots of mildew have been noticed upon the leaves and these appeared since the spraying was discontinued. I think I should have followed it up a little later for complete prevention. I am so well pleased with the prospect that I intend to use the mixture more freely in future particularly on pear and apple trees to

prevent scab which has ruined some of my fruit this year.

The cost of such a weak solution is almost nothing and being as clear as water it may be applied without clogging any sprinkler however fine the holes.

The Bordeaux mixture is difficult to use in many of the sprinklers and, though often effective, is not seldom attended with more or less damage to tender vegetation. It is said, too, that it loses its power if mixed long before being used. I do not guarantee universal success with the use of the plan, weak solution of phosphate of copper, but it certainly looks exceedingly promising.

A. W. CHEEVER.

Carriages at Wholesale Prices.

Some weeks ago I noticed, says Mr. T. B. Terry, the advertisement in P. F. of the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O. We want a light spring wagon to run around with, one that will carry 1,000 pounds, if necessary, and that has two seats. We want a good one, the best made. Our old one began to get weak and we sold it for what it would bring. So I wrote the Alliance Co. for a catalogue and prices for cash. They sent me a catalogue with pictures and full descriptions of every kind of carriage and wagon I ever heard of. And the price of each was plainly put down. Now, they claim, you notice, to sell to us farmers at factory prices, that is as cheap as they would to dealers. I did not know that this was the case of course, only as I took their word for it. But I happen to have proof of it now, which may be interesting. A friend of ours who deals in carriages said that he thought he could get us a wagon and deliver it to us, paying the freight, at the price they quoted, and make something besides. So he tried it. I was interested in the result and think some of my readers will be. He found he could not buy the wagon for

one cent less than their regular printed price that they had sent to me. This firm seems to be doing the square thing with us farmers who pay cash. We shall buy a wagon from them when we get around to it.

Excursion Rates to Atlanta.

On account of the Atlanta Exposition, the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates. Season tickets will be sold every day until December 15th, good returning until January 7th, 1896. Twenty-day tickets will be sold every day until December 15th, good returning for

twenty days from date of sale. Ten-day tickets will be sold Tuesday and Thursday each week until December 24th, good returning for ten days from date of sale. The rates from Baltimore will be \$28.50 for season, \$21.25 for twenty days, and \$16.00 for ten-day tickets.

Correspondingly low rates from other points on the line.

The foliage of the Persimmon tree is very fine. It grows 30 feet high, and should be grown by farmers as a fruit variety.

Baltimore Business Directory.

Accountant.	Expert Accountant. Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.	Cole's Hotel,	Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate. Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts
Agricultural Implements,	Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.	Carrollton Hotel.	Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Attorney at Law,	Broker in Business Opportunities G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'd'g	Maltby House.	American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.
Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's,	Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles	Hatter.	James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.
Baltimore Transfer Co.,	205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight	House and Sign Painters,	Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.
Business College	School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles	House and Sign Painters	Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.
Barber's Supplies.	(Largest House South.) M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore	Leather & Shoe Findings.	J. A. McCambridge & Co. 118 S. Calvert St.
S. L. Lamberd Co.,	Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.	Lumber Dealers.	Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St
Grain Drills.	Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.	Patent Fire Pots,	Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.
Grain Drills.	Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.	Pattern & Model Makers,	Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holiday St.
Carriage Builders,	Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Boundery Aves.	Plummer and Gas Fitter,	J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.
Chemicals & Fertilizers,	R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent 102 S. Charles St.	Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,	J. E. Norman & Co. 421 Exchange Pl.
Mass. Benefit Ass'n,	P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building.	Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers.	(Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light
Engineers & Machinists.	C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.	Sample Trunks & Cases.	L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.
Funeral Directors,	Wm. J. Tieker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.	Veterinarian.	Wm. Dougherty D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

213 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

10th Month. OCTOBER. 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	3 5 47.5 P.M.	New Moon	18 1 9.9 A.M.
Last Quar.	11 9 35.1 A.M.	First-Quar.	25 6 5.0 A.M.
Perigee	16 11 A.M.	Apogee	28 11 A.M.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Atlanta Exposition was opened in due form Sep. 18, and the assembled thousands listened to the orations by distinguished men from all parts of the United States. It will long be remembered as a gala-day, the like of which will be seldom enjoyed by the people of Atlanta.

But this Exposition means vastly more than the ordinary gatherings, or fairs, which are so common in various parts of our country. It means an era of great prosperity for the Southern States and the bringing together of great interests which will become permanently in love with that region of country, and with the advantages it possesses for those who love enterprize and who have the wealth necessary to make good use of every opportunity which the region affords.

For months past the cotton mills of New England have been prospecting throughout the entire South for locations best adapted to their work, and we have already heard rumours of the removal of great plants.

The growth of cotton mills has been very rapid through the South, and this Atlanta Exposition will demonstrate the fact that there is the right place for the prosperity of this vast industry. No reason exists why the cotton should be sent a thousand miles or more from the place of cultivation, before it can be manufactured. The country is just as perfectly adapted to the manufacturing of cotton as it is to the growth of the raw material. Besides, there is no reason why we should grow vast amounts of cotton to be shipped to some foreign country and there manufactured and then returned to us.

We hope this great fact will be made plain to all—that instead of sending cotton abroad in its raw state, it is the duty as well as the exceeding profit of our people to ship all our cotton in a manu-

factured state, which goes to Europe—manufactured into the finest fabrics known to the cotton goods trade, as well as the common sheetings and duck.

This Atlanta Exposition, if it can accomplish anything really tangible—and we believe it can—towards impressing this fact upon the capitalists of our country, will be the greatest blessing for our entire land that the mind can conceive. Every pound of cotton grown in America should be manufactured in America, and should be exported only as manufactured. Here should be the best market for every bale that the country can supply. The world wants the goods, and there is no earthly reason why manufactories in the locality where the cotton is grown, should not supply the world with the goods they want.

But this Exposition is destined also to make known to both this country, and to intelligent foreigners, the vast resources of our Southern States; how many advantages for home life are common to that region; what illimitable sources in every department of business, commercial or agricultural industry that country offers; and with what startling rapidity the growth of every department of labor or of art is going forward. May success attend the Atlanta Exposition in the best fields of the best development for the prosperity of the South.

PROF. CHARLES V. RILEY.

The death of Prof. C. V. Riley, for a number of years entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which occurred in Washington, September 14, from a bicycle accident, will be felt almost as a national loss. He was born

in Chelsea, England, and came to this country early in life; was in the civil war in an Illinois regiment and afterwards became a journalist. His greatest reputation, however, was made in his profession as an entomologist, and his researches into the habits of locusts and other insects of a destructive nature have made him famous throughout the world. He served the agricultural department for a long period, and as an entomologist he had no superior.

Farmers National Congress.

Perhaps no more important body of representative men will assemble this year than that of the Farmers National Congress which meets Oct. 10—16 in the State House at Atlanta, Ga. It will not only consist of delegates from each State of the United States; but this year it will have the additional feature of being Pan-American, delegates from foreign countries of both North and South America having being appointed and accepted by the Congress. Many addresses on the great questions, which relate to the prosperity of farmers will be given, and the discussions will have weight with the law makers of States and of the United States.

DOGS.

We have in Maryland about 200,000 dogs—worthless or worse than worthless. What each dog consumes, during the year, would equal the amount necessary for a small porker, turning at least 150 pounds of pork. This would be an aggregate of 30,000,000 pounds of pork. This would supply the flesh food for at least 150,000 able bodied men. The cost about \$2,000,000 at a low estimate.

Now, these dogs prevent the raising of at least a million sheep in Maryland, besides killing thousands which the farmers attempt to raise in spite of them. The cost of these dogs thus runs up into the millions, and overtops even the utmost expenses bestowed upon the children of the State. Keep the dogs, for they are more important than the education of the children. Keep the dogs, for the music of their yelps and howls is far better than the happy laugh of childhood. Keep the dogs, for how much more they add to the comfort and happiness of the people, than would the labor of a 150,000 able bodied men distributed through Maryland, with their thriving families and pretty homesteads, on hill and plain. Oh, yes, keep the dogs by all means, and let no ruthless law maker hint at laws for their destruction, on penalty of retirement to private life! One of the greatest nuisances of this, or any other age, is the dog nuisance—both in damage done and actual cost of maintainance. When will we become enlightened enough to abate this nuisance?

Southern cotton planters are receiving this year fully 3 cents a pound more for their product than was obtained last year. This means at least \$15.00 a bale advance, and with an estimated crop of 8,000,000 bales the increase in amount of money which the farmers will have to spend will be equal to \$130,000,000 over that of last year.

Over 20,000 acres were devoted this year to watermelons in the southeastern parts of the United States.

Cause of Sows Eating their Young.

It is claimed that costiveness, a very common complaint in sows, causes them to eat their pigs. Green food is the best remedy, and when, in the early spring, this cannot be had, feed potatoes, beets, carrots, or other roots. If medicine is necessary, give a tablespoonful of sulphur several times a week for several weeks before littering.

I am a wild and laughing girl,
Just turned of sweet sixteen;
As full of mischief and of fun
As ever you have seen.
And when I am a woman grown,
No city beaux for me;
If ever I marry in my life,
A farmer's wife I'll be!

REMOVAL.

We would announce the removal of the Office of Arthur M. Easter from 12 E. Lexington st., to 403 Fidelity building, cor. of Charles and Lexington sts. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to Mr. Easter—his advertisement will have the change in our next number.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Baltimore made the button which started the Atlanta Exposition.

Caroline Co. has 3,906 enrolled pupils, 70 school houses and 86 teachers.

Miss J. Clark is lady tennis champion of Maryland. She won the Jacobi cup.

Mr. J. Seth Hopkins owns a farm in Talbot Co. and never misses the Easton fair.

See change of the schedule Western Maryland railroad in this number, page 62 Travelers' Guide.

Oxford, Talbot Co., was 200 years old on Sept. 25th, and celebrated with becoming spirit.

On September 23d the thermometer registered 102 in the shade at Edgemont, Washington Co.

Western Md. College at Westminster opened Sep. 18th; over 220 students have already entered.

Mr. Samuel Posner, of Posner Bros., has returned to Balto., after three months' vacation in Europe.

An important change in the schedule of the Chester river steamboat company is announced in this issue of Travelers Guide, page 64.

The West Virginia railroad Co. now ship from their immense coal fields in W. Va. to Balto. over the Western Maryland railroad.

A ram of the Druid hill park breed of Southdowns has been shipped to "Grace-land," the farm of ex-mayor Grace of New York.

The Moller organ factory will be rebuilt at Hagerstown. The site is on Logan's addition in the northwestern suburbs. The factory will be 200 by 40.

The second electric motor for the B. & O. R. R. Belt Tunnel will soon be at work. The third is now being finished at Schenectady, N. Y.

W. C. Merritt, contractor for the first section of the Queen Anne's railroad, has a large force at work on the first section from Queenstown to Denton, 22 miles.

The Faust Shoe Manufacturing Co. of Havre de Grace have sent an assortment of samples of shoes to London. They expect large orders from that direction.

Dr. Isaac R. Emerson, of Balto. has purchased the beautiful steam yacht Nydia from a New York gentleman. The yacht is a perfect picture. Has a record of 13 knots an hour.

The celebrated silver statue of Ada Rehan, which was on exhibition in the Montana building at the World's Fair, will be one of the attractions at the Hagerstown Fair.

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Co. have completed a set of chimes for St. Patrick's church, Bloomington, Ill. The chime contains 10 bells—the tenor bell weighs 1,200 pounds.

Messrs. Henry Seim & Co., paints and glass manufacturers, Fayette and Howard streets, are designing several large stained glass windows for St. Stephen's Catholic church, Washington.

The Gardeners club gave a banquet Sep. 11th, to Mr. Frederick G. Berger, a member of the club. Mr. Jas. Pentland, president. The room was decorated with foliage plants by Mr. Robert J. Halliday.

Col. I. Thomas Scharf, inspector of Chinese immigration at the New York custom house, has been transferred to a large New England district. Col. Scharf is a Baltimorean and a prominent historian.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Baltimore, Middle River and Sparrow's Point Railroad: President, James Young; vice-pres't, Jacob W. Hood; secretary and treasurer, Henry C. Hines.

Parties from the north are buying up farms around Dover Bridge, about 6 miles from Easton, for the purpose of settling a German colony. About 10,000 acres are wanted. Already a number of farms have been purchased by the syndicate.

Mr. Harry Purnell has sent the Maryland Farmer from his Newport farm near Berlin, Worcester Co., two ears of yellow

corn grown in his place, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the cob, and filled with sound, large golden grain.

The New Fall and Winter schedule of the B. & O. R. R. will go into effect on Oct. 20th.

Maryland sends greeting to her thrifty mountain town with its 15,000 wide awake population. Hagerstown is on the march.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held at Minneapolis ratified the division of the Diocese of Maryland.

The State of Maryland has advertised for sale her interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which amounts in all to \$20,000,000.

Sebastian Cabat, in the year 1498, passing southward along the coast from Newfoundland, was the first European who ever beheld the white beaches of Maryland.

Mr. Robt. H. Miller, director of the Maryland agricultural experiment station was married at the "Cottage" near Sandy Springs, to Miss Marian Stabler on Wednesday, 18th Sept.

Mr. D. M. Nesbit entertained the Vansville Farmers Club at his pretty country home, "Maythrope," on the 23th Sept. Mr. Nesbit read an interesting article on "Trucking around Norfolk."

The next \$10.00 round trip excursion to Niagara Falls, &c., via the Royal Blue Line, B. & O., and the famous Lehigh Valley Route, is announced for Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Leave Baltimore 9.05 A. M.

Mr. Henry Williams, president of the Weems steamboat line, has been nominated by the Democratic party for mayor of Baltimore city. Mr. Williams is a gentleman of ability and will do credit to the city if elected.

The Wheeler Transportation Co. will build a new iron steamer for the trade on Choptank River. She will be 150 feet long, 30 feet beam and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet loaded draught. The Wheeler Co., now owns the steamers Minnie Wheeler and Chesapeake.

Dr. Duncan McCalman, resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, performed a successful operation on Mr. Chas. H. Morris, of Ocean City, Md., recently. He was suffering with an enlargement of the pupil of the right eye.

The sale of the Valley Railroad to Alexander Shaw and Thomas M. King, trustees for the Valley reorganization committee, was confirmed in the United States Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio, Sep. 20th. The property will be turned over to the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Oct. 1st.

Mr. Harry Harmonson, the popular and energetic proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, Berlin, is a candidate for the Legislature from the Berlin District, Worcester Co. Mr. Harmonson is a wide-awake business man and will serve his county at Annapolis next winter well and faithfully.

The Patuxent Planter's Club met at the home of Wm. Berry, Esq., near Leeland, Prince George's Co., Wednesday Oct. 2d. At the delightful collation served was a bountiful supply of one of the dainties of that section, the "Ortolan." Mr. Berry gave a practical talk upon the cultivating and handling of the corn crop.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad Company changed their schedule on Oct. 1st, so far as train service to Ocean City and points on the line of their road is concerned. The Steamer Cambridge leaves for Claiborne every afternoon at 4.30 P. M., excepting Saturday. On Saturday at 3 P. M. Train connect with Boat immediately on arrival.

The first speed test of electric locomotive No. 1, which has been used to draw trains through the Baltimore and Ohio belt line tunnel, was made Sep. 6th. The speed of 61 miles an hour was developed. This was made on the heavy grade of the tunnel, and the engineers say it was equivalent to 75 miles an hour on a level track. Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of the General Electric Company who were in the cab of the electric giant are well pleased with the result.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J. G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co., Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E. B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

The raspberry stands in the foremost ranks of small fruit. Every garden should have a variety of them. They are easily grown, prolific and desirable as food and if rightly managed are sure to yield year after year quantities of

toothsome berries. The canes thrive well on rich soils, yet to obtain the best results the ground should be heavily enriched and deeply plowed. Prepare the ground in the fall and plant the next spring. Mark off small furrows about 6 ft. apart. For field culture leave an occasional space to admit of driving a team or wagon through the field with manure. Set the plants about 3 ft apart in the rows. Dig the holes about 6 in. deep, spread the roots as nearly in the same position as they grew as possible and press the soil firmly to the canes. Care should be used in planting not to break off the germ at the base of the stalk, for if broken the growth will be delayed three or four weeks. Set the plants deep enough to have as much as 2 in. of soil over the germ.

Cultivate thoroughly both before and after berries are picked. Do not allow water to stand about the roots. When the plants get about 25 in. high, pinch out the bud. This will cause lateral side branches to grow; in the spring these should be cut back to 12 or 15 in. If left unpruned, they will not branch, but will grow long and slender. After the plants are well started, leave four canes in each hill and cut out the rest. The new canes of last year bear the fruit this year. Two weeks before the berries ripen, cover the soil around the plants and between rows with coarse manure or green clover. This will keep the soil moist and the berries clean. Give the land a top-dressing of manure each spring. Gregg, Ohio, Nemaha and Palmer are excellent varieties of black-

caps. Gregg is the leading blackcap for evaporating. The Cuthbert is a very large red variety and an enormous yielder. It grows freely in any situation. The Colossal is an excellent purple variety, very hardy and prolific, a valuable berry for home use and for canning.

Two vs. One Year Old Asparagus.

Many people are yet under the impression that asparagus plants or roots should be two or three years old before they are ready to be transplanted. But it is a mistake to think so.

Numerous experiments prove that one year old roots are by far the best. Notwithstanding which nearly all dealers in plants continue to offer two and even three year old roots at a higher price than one year old.

In speaking to a large dealer about it, I was told that they must supply them so long as there were many people that insist on having them, imagining that they will be a season ahead by planting the two year old. Of course there is a difference between a well grown one year old and a poor one.

Some growers never think of thinning out their plants after they are up, and consequently they are very small in comparison to plants that were given plenty of room and good cultivation.

Yet I would rather have even those poorly grown plants when a year old, than leave them another season in their cramped and crowded position and then set them out. I have had enough experience to know of what I am speaking.

In buying plants one should insist that a sample be sent per mail (purchaser to pay postage) before placing the order.

Our dealers in plants, seeds, etc., could do much to enlighten people on such subjects, by telling them frankly what they do think is the best and then let them take their choice.—C. Anschicks.

The pear crop of Georgia this year was the largest on record being 800,000 bushels. The varieties are La Contes, Keiffer and Bartletts.

Books and Catalogues.

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue for 1895.—Bulbs, Lilies, Plants, Fruits, &c.—Henry A. Dreer, Phila.

Peter Henderson & Co., New York—Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seeds for Autumn Planting, 1895.

Fredk. W. Kelsey, 145 Broadway, New York—Catalogue of Choice Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs and Plants for Fall planting.

The Cosmopolitan.

The Cosmopolitan announces that it will begin the publication in January, of The Agriculturist's Illustrated Magazine, to be fully the equal of The Cosmopolitan, but containing from sixteen to twenty pages by the ablest agricultural writers of the world, upon subjects of importance to the agriculturist, horticulturist, and stock-growing interests.

No Risk

in Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
Is the wonderful land of Dreams,
Where lilies grow as white as snow,
And fields of green and warm winds blow.
And the tall reeds quiver, all in a row—
And no one ever cries ;

For it's a beautiful place for girls and boys,
And there's no scolding, and lots of noise,
And no lost balls or broken toys,
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the wonderful land of Dreams,
There are horns to blow and drums to beat,
And plenty of candy and cakes to eat.
And no one ever cleans his feet,
And no one ever tires !

There are plenty of grassy places for play,
And birds and bees there throng all day,
Oh, wouldn't you like to go and stay
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams ?

—Chicago Interior.

Colored goods should be ironed on the wrong side.

A woman's toilet case for cyclists is the latest thing imported from Paris.

Celery makes delicious fritters, which are a natural accompaniment to turkey.

The growth of girls is greater in their fifteenth year, of boys in their seventeenth.

Do not let books get damp, or they will soon mildew, and it is almost impossible to remove it.

New belts are of soft gay plaid silk, knotted under a metal clasp at one side, and are suggestively named *toreador*.

Framboise or raspberry red is a color that will be much seen in millinery, felt bonnets and hats being shown of this tint.

Glycerine applied to shoes is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.

Mr. Harper Pennington is painting a portrait of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, who is announced to marry the young Duke of Marlborough on November 14th next.

Wide effects continue in millinery. The early Autumn hats look very much overloaded in their abundance of ostrich plumes, wide ribbons, and elaborate ornaments.

A new way to serve raw oysters is in tall headed tumblers. A dressing of pepper and salt, lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce go with them, and they are picked out with the long oyster fork.

Fruit is most wholesome as a food, but it should be in perfect condition. A dish of unripe berries or a soft-hearted banana is as bad as the combination of lobster à la Newburg and ice cream in a midnight menu.

Although the skirts of gowns remain plain for the most part, and the godet skirt is still the fashionable one, frills are seen on some of the imported gowns. The road back to trimmed skirts undoubtedly lies by way of flounces.

In choosing the kitchen oilcloth, ask the dealer for that which has been out of the factory the longest, in his stock. The paint has become dry and hard, and will add much to the service of this best-of-all covering for the kitchen floor.

Invalids who cannot digest or relish a raw egg beaten up with sherry or cinnamon water, may like it after this formula : Beat the yolk of a new-laid egg with a teaspoonful of powdered sugar for five minutes, add a little nutmeg, and pour in gradually about half a tumblerful of boiling milk ; place it in cold water or on ice until quite cool, and stir in a tablespoonful of brandy the last thing before serving the mixture.

LIVER A LA PEREGRINE.

Scald the liver, cut it into nice pieces, slice a Spanish onion into the frying pan with some dripping, fry it a nice color, then add the liver and some slices of bacon, fry them lightly, when done remove them

from the pan, take the fat of the gravy, add to it a dessertspoonful of moist sugar, two spoonfuls of vinegar, pepper, salt and a little flour, boil it over the fire till it thickens, arrange the liver with alternate slices of bacon in a hot dish, pour the gravy around.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

BY DR. J. B. WITMYER.

I have a very troublesome bunion, caused by wearing a pointed-toed shoe. It is very painful and swollen at times. Will you kindly say what I can do to obtain relief?

Wear a square-toed shoe and paint the bunion with a mixture composed of one part of tincture of aconite root and three parts of tincture of iodine several times a day.

Quite frequently I suffer from insomnia; it is due to extreme nervousness. Will you kindly tell me what to take for it?

Get some sulphonal and take fifteen grains in hot milk or water at bedtime. Repeat the dose in an hour or two if necessary.

I am troubled with a bronchial disorder; am also quite hoarse. What can I do?

Try benzoinated vapor.

Will you kindly inform me of a good remedy for malaria; also for a yellow skin?

Try Warburg's tincture. Take a dessertspoonful morning and evening.

Please inform me how to take iodine of potash. I have been advised to use it for an eruption of pimples on my face.

Take five grains in water three times a day.

Kindly say what I can take to improve the color of my face. It is very pale, due, I believe, to a poor condition of my blood.

Try iron. Take a pill containing one grain of reduced iron after each meal. The dose may be increased to two or three if necessary.

Please let me know what to take for bilious attacks that trouble me quite frequently.

Take a five-grain blue pill or five grains

of gray powder at bedtime and a good dose of villacabras water before breakfast the next morning.

Kindly tell me is asafoetida a good and safe remedy for flatulency? How should it be used?

1. Yes. 2. Take a five-grain pill every two or three hours, as required.

Will you please tell me what preparation of soda it is that is used to prevent the formation of gall stones.

The phosphate and salicylate are both used, the former in doses of one teaspoonful in water three times a day and the latter in doses of ten grains in water every three or four hours.—*N. Y. World.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

New Silks; Fall and Winter Dress Goods; Autumn Millinery; Trimmings; Colors; Ribbons; Plainness Possible.

Hotel Majestic, New York.

New silks are extremely rich by reason of colorings massed together with Oriental effect, or where patterns have some regularity, a confused appearance is imparted by dots or minute streaks that are scattered at random and rise above the groundwork as well. This latter feature is an important one at present, since everywhere, inequality in surface is a leading characteristic. Many are the devices resorted to for such purpose; intricate weavings are noticeable and splendid silken fabrics display raised velvet flowers. In keeping with the time, however, they are small and black is preferred, because showing best on a bright groundwork.

New Dress Goods

seen also at Lord and Taylor's, are exponents to a much greater extent, of rough groundworks and mixed colors. Scarce anything appears distinctly: bourette dottings or boucle finishings are largely employed to bring about confusion of pattern and inequality of surface as well, fancy weaves contribute largely to a similar end and both in union at times, form unique combinations. As befits the season, prevailing hues are sombre, but some of the

new plaids are really gorgeous and richer too perhaps, because veiled as it were, thus giving the idea of a magnificence that does not wholly exhibit itself and thus the element of mystery adds its quota. In

Millinery.

extravagance has reached an unheard of limit and in breadth, massing of garniture and reckless combinations of color, all former styles are far surpassed. Broad brimmed hats are extremely broad and set thereupon are birds' heads that form centres from which wings of greater or less number, branch forth in antler like style. Upright quill feathers are used however, and unique garnitures composed of quill feathers in groups and in general, both high and wide trimmings appear, but it is the latter which are in such exaggeration. Flowers are much more employed than is usual and there are many single roses again placed flat on brims.

Colors

are combined in the most reckless manner and in many ribbons, hues are massed together in Persian effect, and since they are often almost as wide as sash ribbons, the result is one of extreme richness. The most expensive are very thick and upon a satin foundation, palm leaf patterns are brocaded with a prominent mixture of gilt. Chene ribbons are seen again and the changeable are also quite a factor in color producing, not a few being set in accordion plaits that brought around in a circle with a flower centre in the middle, simulate mammoth blossoms well in keeping with the broad ideas of the day.

Dutch Bonnets

reappear in increased breadth and there are beautiful little bonnets made entirely of feathers in glowing colors. Of course they are expensive, but a small amount of trimming appears, since the bonnet itself is made for exhibition. Bright green is very prominent and there is a gorgeous yellow that might come under the head of yellowish red, so subtle is the combination of the two brilliant hues. One may imagine the re-

sult when this color is placed with green, but at present anything is possible.

Fur

is quite fashionable in millinery and specially liked by wealthy women, who are thus secure from imitation on the part of ordinary buyers. Black is a very important element. Hats entirely black, except for one striking colored ornament, such as bright quill feathers in agroup: a ribbon chou—perhaps two or three in a row, or a large glowing Autumn flower, are particularly stylish, and green velvet brims are preferable lined by black that also appears in crowns finished by colored brims. Black ribbon or ostrich plumes likewise afford a contrast which is needful to bring out properly the various gay hues.

Styles in Dressmaking

now tend towards the new Marie Antoinette ideas and sleeves are more or less affected, although some gowns recently sent over have sleeves of considerable breadth. But the tendency is towards moderation, and while last winter's dresses may pass muster the new ones of to-day will be made of less dimensions. Some extremists indeed will wear sleeves flat at the top, extending out at the elbow and with a ruffle at the wrist. But this is ungraceful and not so desirable as successive puffs to the elbow. For skirts, it is prophesied that contrasting front breadths, panels or tabliers will be much used and of course such changes will be useful in making over. But the

Admirable Simplicity

of the present styles will cause them to retain a strong hold, and in general it must not be forgotten that while extravagance in colors and rough fabrics is prevalent, yet there are always a narrower range of modest materials and millinery trimmings that are stylish and preferred by many persons.

ROSALIND MAY.

It is not generally known that the thinnest glass tumbler or goblet may be put in the hottest water without fear of injury if it is laid in sideways.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs ½ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56. Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games. Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

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Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish, Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Black Langshans. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

Muscovy Ducks.

A correspondent of the National Fancier writes as follows concerning his favorite breed of ducks :

"The Muscovy is one of the oldest varieties, still four or five visitors to my yards ask what they are. They are seemingly neglected by not only the fancier, but the farmer. Why, we cannot answer. They are the best layers of any of the duck families, laying a large egg, some very dark in color, while others resemble the dark egg of the Plymouth Rocks, only larger. There are two varieties recognized by the Standard, the White and Colored. The White are a pure white all over, the face being red with a crest on top, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. The Colored have both white and dark feathers; the dark ones have a lustrous sheen in the sun. They have also the crest same as the White variety. They are unlike other ducks; they make no noise; no quack quack; they do not care much for water. The male bird grows to an immense size, while the female is about the size of a Pekin female. These ducks are the best table fowl of the fowl fraternity. As feather producers they lead all others.

"They make a nest which would be the envy of the queen, lined with the fluffiest down which the female takes from her breast. They build their nest in the most out of the way place in the yards or runs, or they can be taught to lay in the nests with the hens, and when the Muscovy takes a notion to set, she does so in a business way. Another peculiarity of this breed is that it takes their eggs thirty to thirty-five days to hatch, but when a Muscovy breaks the shell and comes into the world, it is with the determination to live, and they usually do so. They are easily raised, my

greatest mortality being an accident, less than 1 per cent. dying with disease. They will not mix with other ducks, in fact seem to detest the presence of other ducks. So why not have some Muscovys on the farm or in your yard. They will pay their way. They will lay every day from early spring until as late as October. As to eating they will not eat half as much as other ducks do.

"By my experience I have tried every standard breed, but this season I have discarded all except the Muscovy, and shall devote my time to this, the best duck in existence, to my notion."

CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

Important Decrees and Injunctions

— IN —

Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation.

"Alpha" De Laval Patents Sustained.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, by advice of counsel, begs to announce for the information and further caution of all whom the facts may concern, several decisions in its pending Patent Right litigation, of interest and importance to users and intending buyers of Centrifugal Cream Separators.

On June 18th, Judge Coxe, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of The De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against an infringer who had been making and selling a cream separator with a separating bowl device.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the U. S. Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., an owner and user of an infringing separator, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

That no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as are pending and as may be necessary in maintaining just and lawful rights and interests as regards the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, due and repeated caution is again given in this respect.

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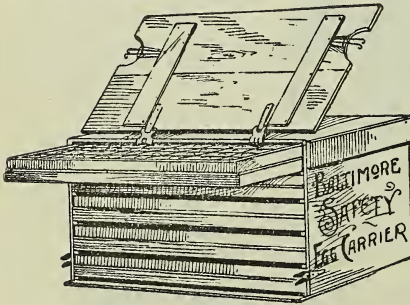
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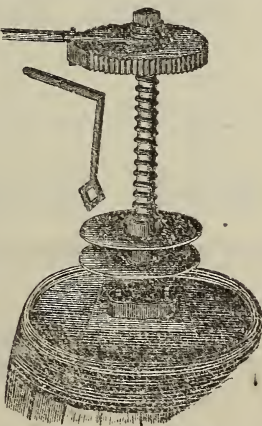
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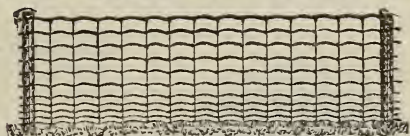
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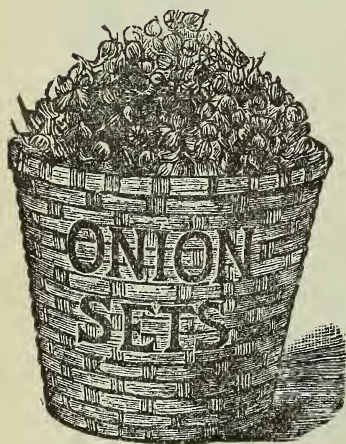
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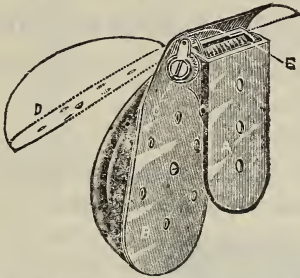
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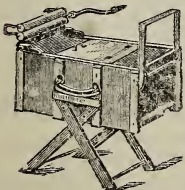
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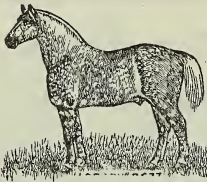


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When writing to advertisers always mention the Maryland Farmer.

"The Cottage Farm"

Dorset Horn Sheep,

Bred from Imported and American Ewes.
also, A. J. C. C. Jerseys of fashionable butter strains. Correspondence Solicited,
GALLOWAY CHESTON, Harwood, Md.



PINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings
N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Coatesville, Pa.



LARGE SALES Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency.
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

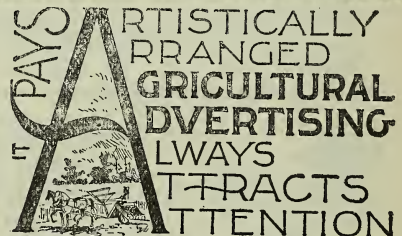


BERKSHIRE, Chester White Jersey Red & Poland China Pigs, Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.



MONEY MADE

selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms
W. E. BEVERIDGE, Baltimore, Md.



TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT—Rates, Estimates, etc.
write FRANK B. WHITE CO.,
SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING. 649-51 The Rookery, Chicago
91 Times Building, New York

Make Cows Pay.

What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pan skimming. Get a **SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR** and save it.

Send for Circulars.
P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
Rutland, Vt.



NEW HOME

AND
SAVE
MONEY

IT IS
ABSOLUTELY
The Best
SEWING
MACHINE
MADE

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The **NEW HOME** is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the **CLIMAX**, **IDEAL** and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a **BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine** for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

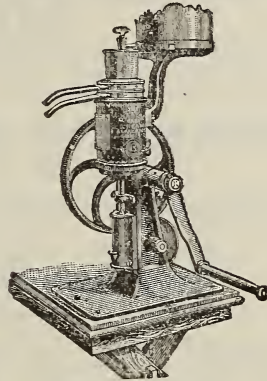
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

C. F. FISKE & Co.,

317 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



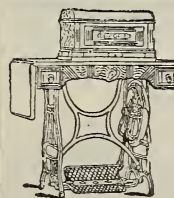
If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator and you need the **BEST**—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Branch Offices: General Offices:
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

Maryland Agricultural Co.,

Special selling agents,
32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

**The Silent White**

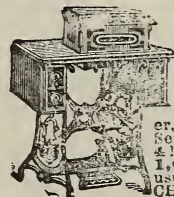
Wholesale and Retail.

FAUST'S Butterick Pattern Agency

Latest Fashion Catalogue
sent to any address on receipt
of 3 cents.

224 S. Broadway,

Baltimore, Md.



A \$65.00 Sewing Machine!

For \$18.00.

Black Walnut Furniture Cover. Drop Leaf. 3 Drawers and Full Set of Attachments. **Warranted.**
1 lb Tea or Family Scale, **\$1.00.**
1,000 other Articles 1/4 to 1/2 usual prices. Send for Catalogue.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

BALTIMORE NURSERIES.

400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md.

E. S. ADKINS & CO.,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

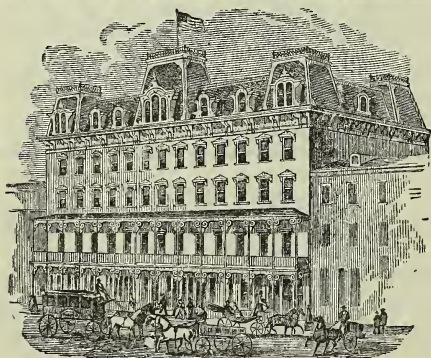
Box Shooks, Stair Work,
Framing, Ceiling, Flooring, LUMBER. Doors, Shingles, Blinds.
Siding, Moulding, Sash. Laths, Brackets, Hubs.
SALISBURY, MD.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists, and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

G. O. Cummins.



Maltby House, BALTIMORE, MD.

The "MALTBY" is the only House in BALTIMORE conducted on both the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

TAKE THE
ERICSSON LINE
EXCURSIONS.

To Philadelphia, daylight trips, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 A. M.	\$1.00
To Philadelphia and return (10 days).	\$2.00
To Philadelphia and return by rail.	\$3.00
To Atlantic City.	\$2.75
To Atlantic City and return (10 days).	3.75
To Atlantic City and return (season).	\$4.00
To Asbury Park, Long Branch. and return.	\$6.00

Daily steamers (except Sundays) from Wharf, Light and Pratt streets at 5. P. M.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT OFFICE ONLY.

Clarence Shriver, Agent,

204 Light Street.

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT,

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours, New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours, New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

To Niagara Falls
\$10.00.

Round Trip good for ten days from Baltimore by the

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
PULLMAN CARS.

Via Watkins Glenn, Geneva, Rochester, &c.
Go by the great

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Write for dates of these celebrated Summer and Fall Excursions to Ticket Agent, Central Building, Baltimore, Md.

An Exposition Flyer.

**The Southern Railway puts on a
Third Atlanta Train.**

The Cotton States and International Exposition is open and in full blast. The Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line" filled the city on opening day. Never in the history of the world has an exposition opened under more favorable auspices than the Cotton States Exposition, which will last for three months. To accommodate the heavy travel for the last ten days the Southern Railway, naturally the only line between New York and Atlanta, has been running its limited trains in three and four sections loaded with exhibitors and visitors to the Gate City. The service of the Southern could not be better.

The trains are run on schedule time, and its equipment is most excellent in every respect. The dining-car service deserves special mention. Commencing on Oct. 6, in addition to the two limited trains now running, a third limited train, known as "The Exposition Flyer," will be put on, leaving New York at 10 a. m. and reaching Atlanta the following morning for breakfast.

Travel was heavier to the opening of the Cotton States Exposition than to the Chicago World's Fair.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect May 12 1895.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 1.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

For Washington, week-days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.35, 6.30 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M. (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, 12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) x4.10, 5.10, x7.40, x6.00, 6.18. x7.20, x7.48 x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.30, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.30 8.35, x9.30, 10.30 A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.10 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, 5.40 x6.18, x7.20, x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.30 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.10 P. M. daily, Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 7.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.42 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 8.40 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 7.40, 7.10, 10.30 A. M., 7.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 4.00, 7.10, 9.35 A. M., 1.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 7.40, 7.10, 7.10, 9.35, A. M. 11.20, 12.30, 14.20, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 8.20, A. M., 6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, (5.50 Dining Car,) (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car) 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M.; 1.05 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M. Sundays, 5.50 Dining Car, 8.00 Dining Car, 9.55 Dining Car, A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9. P. M., 1.05 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 5.50, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30 P. M. Sundays 5.50 P. M., 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, (5.50, Dining Car) 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car,) A. M., 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car,) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M., 1.05 night. Sundays, (5.50 Dining Car) 8.00 Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.05 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

† Except Sunday. § Sunday only. * Daily. x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect September 29, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

* 4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

† 7.23 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

‡ 8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. & C. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R. to Shenandoah

§ 9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

¶ 10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B. & H. Div to Gettysburg; and G. & H. R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B. & H. Division.

‡ 2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§ 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

† 3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

‡ 4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

¶ 4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

‡ 5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

‡ 5.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

‡ 8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§ 10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* 11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m., and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30, p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross' 7.45; Cassiday's 8.00; Turner's Creek 8.15, Betterton 9.00; Buck Neck 10.15 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., at 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect September 30, 1895.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

B. L. FLEMING, WILLARD THOMSON.

Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt. Gen. Man.
Ticket Office, 133 E. Baltimore Street,
Arthur W. Robson, Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway. NORTH AVENUE STATION, BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 at 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday, Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredricksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,** 204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 p. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.00; round trip, \$1. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.**

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Annapolis,

West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer **Emma Giles**, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

THE GREEN HOUSE,

East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J & B L. WAGNER

PROPRIETORS.

This **RESTAURANT** is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city

The **BAR** is filled with the finest of all kinds of **LIQUORS**. The **TABLES** are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacies that land and water furnish, in

Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

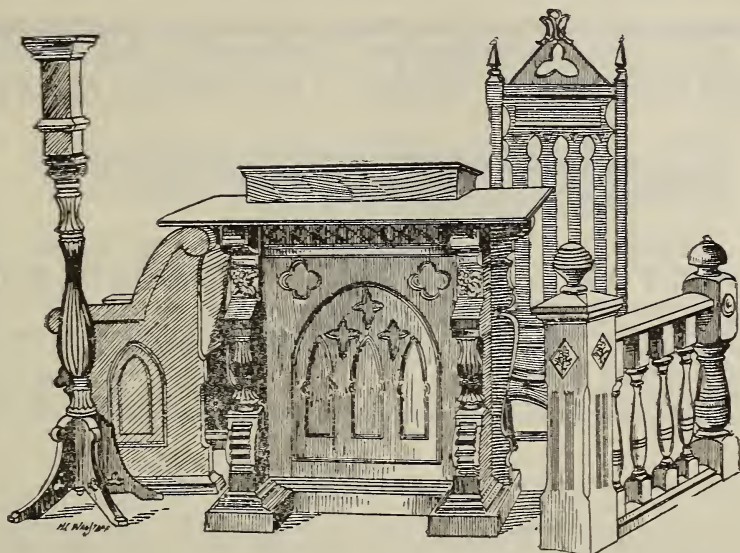
It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

REAL ESTATE

250 Farms For Sale. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, Land cheap and productive, convenient to market both by land and water. No panics or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md.



Write to

SALISBURY WOOD WORKING FACTORY, SALISBURY, MD.

For prices on Church and Lodge Furniture before purchasing elsewhere

GEO. H. CHANDLEE.

H. C. CHANDLEE.

PATENTS,

TRADE-MARKS, &c.

POLLAK BUILDING,
YORK, PA.

Chandlee & Chandlee,
Patents and Patent Causes,

Electrical and Mechanical Experts.

ATLANTIC BUILDING.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



BARKLEY
\$10.00 ROAD CARTS
and upwards.
For Style and Finish they
can not be surpassed.

We also manufacture a complete line
of **GOAT** and **DOG HARNESS** from
\$1.50 to \$12.50 per
set. **GOAT** or **DOG**
CARTS from **\$4.00**
to **\$7.00**. Write for
GOAT CATALOGUE.



BARKLEY
\$70. PHAETON

HARNESS

CARTS
and **BUGGIES**



FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS.
This cut shows our **\$5.50 Harness**
which we make a specialty of and
DEFY COMPETITION

For **22**
CONSECUTIVE
YEARS
we have

manufactured and sold to dealers, **BUT NOW** we are selling
direct to consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses
and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices.
FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO., GARDEN CITY BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.



BARKLEY
\$55.00 BUGGIES
a Specialty. We guar-
antee satisfaction.



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{ FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES. }



THE VICTOR

Is the most perfect fruit preserver in the world. Lowest in price and simplest to operate.

STEAM EVAPORATOR

Will do in one hour what no other will do in ten hours.
WILL EVAPORATE APPLES IN 40 MINUTES.

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SELLS AT SIGHT. }

WANTED

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Gentlemen:—I am forced to make an apology to you, since having thoroughly tested your machine. I was so positive that you were "gulling the public" with your broad statements that I could not help saying to you frankly that I would not believe your published statements, until I was thoroughly convinced by actual experiment. I am not only convinced, but must acknowledge that I have a great deal to learn yet, and I shall never again write any concern a smart letter. I tested apples, peaches, cherries and several other things, and they came out perfectly in so short a time, that I could hardly believe the work after seeing it. I am going to put my whole time in selling them. I have engaged about 60 machines. You may ship me 25 more at once. I can sell 800 to 1,000 in this county.

W. E. ARNOLD.

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Gents:—I will sell one thousand machines in Brown Co. The more I test the Victor the better I like it. You may ship me twelve more at once.

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Send for Canvassing Outfit.

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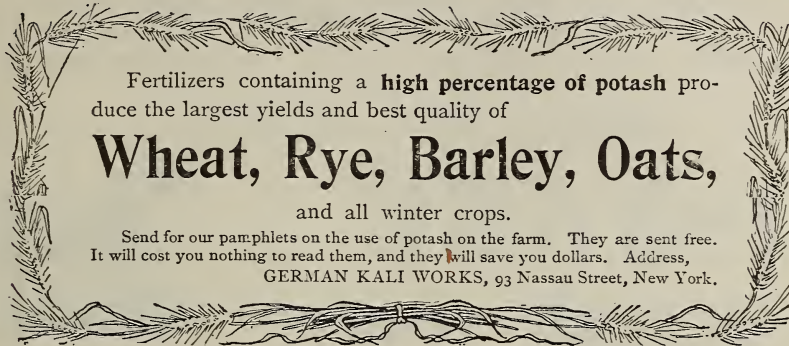
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Fertilizers containing a **high percentage of potash** produce the largest yields and best quality of

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Send for our pamphlets on the use of potash on the farm. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. Address,
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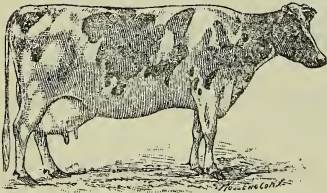
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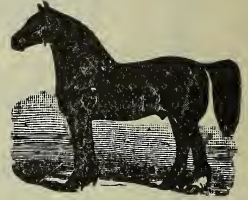
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LIQUID.



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Price of John Bolgiano's "Horse and Cattle Liquid": Quart cans, \$1.00; half-gallon cans \$1.75; gallon cans, \$2.50; and five-gallon cans, \$2.00 per gallon, including brush with each can.

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